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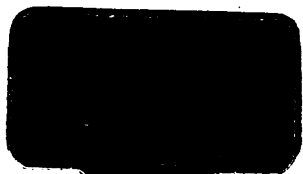
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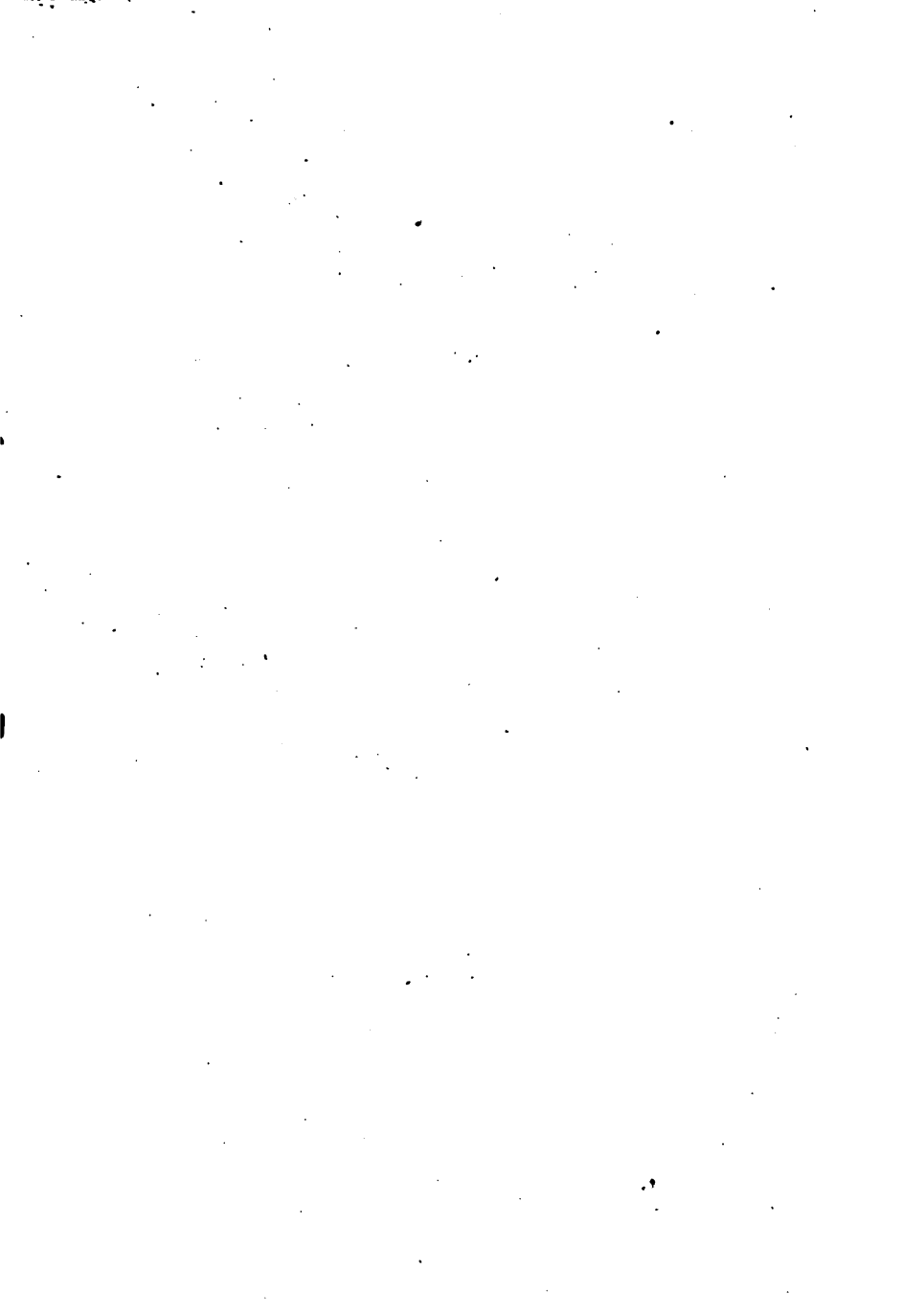


Exercises
for
Parsing and Analysis

CHRYSTE AND HARTMAN

424





EXERCISES FOR PARSING AND ANALYSIS

BY

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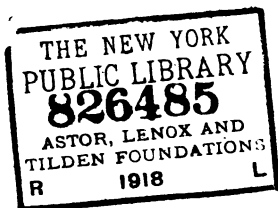
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GERTRUDE HARTMAN

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MISS GERTRUDE HARTMAN,

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PREFACE.

This little handbook is an outgrowth of class-room needs, and has been tested by several years of class-room use. Its compilers, in teaching English grammar in the Baldwin School, being unable to find in any text-book sufficient illustrative matter to vitalize grammatical principles, were obliged to collect, classify and mimeograph supplementary exercises for their classes. An English grammar containing poor or scanty examples has little practical value except for reference. Definitions and all the other informational matter of grammar may be easily given by the teacher, and, for purposes merely of class-room recitation, easily acquired by the pupil; but the crucial point in the teaching of grammar lies in abundance of examples that will so illustrate and vitalize the principle that it will strike roots deep down into the pupil's own habits of speech. Out of needs and convictions such as these, these exercises gradually developed. After they had become somewhat crystallized by use, they were compiled and privately printed, and in that form were used and tested. Since then the book has been revised and reprinted four times.

A ruling conviction of the compilers of "Exercises for Parsing and Analysis" is that illustrative matter should be drawn from real literature; in this book, accordingly, the Bible, Shakespeare's works, *Alice in Wonderland*, *Poor Richard's Almanac*, Andersen's and Grimm's tales, for instance, are met with frequently. In this way the drudgery of parsing and analyzing becomes the means of recalling pleasantly a book friend already made, and of piquing curiosity as to some book not yet read.

1918

AUG

FROM C. D.

The book is designed for pupils of several classes. For those entering the eighth or ninth year of the secondary school, with some good training in grammar immediately back of them, it affords matter for one or two years of study, presenting constructions and sentences more difficult than could have been grasped before. For pupils whose study of grammar has been neglected till they are of high school age, it serves to give rapidly and concisely and with concentration of time and effort, the foundation essential for intelligent work in rhetoric and composition. For students in their last year of preparation for the College Entrance Board and the Bryn Mawr examinations in English grammar, it serves admirably for review.

Bryn Mawr, 1916.

A. C.

G. H.

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DEFINITIONS.

A Noun is the name of any person, place, or thing.

A Pronoun is a word used instead of a noun.

Substantive is the word used to apply to nouns and pronouns.

A Verb is a word used to express action or being.

An Adjective is a word used to modify a substantive.

An Adverb is a word used to modify a verb, an adjective, or another adverb.

Adjunct is the word used to designate modifiers, whether adjective or adverb.

A Preposition is a word used to connect a substantive (its object) with some other word or words in the sentence.

A Conjunction is a word used to connect; a **Co-ordinating Conjunction** connects words, phrases, or clauses of the same rank and in the same construction; a **Subordinating Conjunction** connects only clauses, and always a subordinate clause with the clause on which it depends.

An Interjection is a word used to express some strong or sudden emotion of joy or sorrow, pain, surprise, disgust, etc. The parsing of an interjection consists in simply classifying it.

THE NOUN.

Kinds

Proper
Common

Properties

Gender—masculine
feminine
neuter

Number—singular
plural

Person—first
second
third

Case—nominative
possessive
objective

Form of Parsing Nouns

1. Kind
2. Gender
3. Number
4. Person
5. Case and construction

Constructions

Nominative Case

1. **Subject of a Finite Verb**—the name of the person, place or thing about which some assertion is made.

The *mountains* look on Marathon,
And *Marathon* looks on the sea.

- ✓
2. **Predicate Nominative**—a noun used to complete the meaning of a copulative verb or a passive verb and referring back to its subject.

The following verbs are usually copulative: be, become, seem, appear, etc.

The passive forms of the following verbs are usually copulative: call, make, choose, appoint, name, elect, etc.

Examples:

I am *monarch* of all I survey.

He wishes to be *King*.

He is called *King* of the Cannibal Islands.

3. **Nominative of Address**—the name of a person or thing addressed.

Example:

O *death*, where is thy sting?

4. **Nominative of Exclamation**—a noun used as an exclamation.

Example:

The *boy*! Oh, where was he?

5. **Nominative in Apposition**—a noun used to explain any noun in the nominative case.

Examples:

Alfred, *King* of the Saxons,

Had a book upon his knee.

I am Cinna, the *poet*.

6. **Nominative Absolute**—a noun grammatically independent of the rest of the sentence and used always with a participle, expressed or understood.

Examples:

One man in his time plays many parts,

His *acts* being seven ages.

Next Anger rushed, his *eyes* on fire.

Exercise 1.—*Parse the nouns in the nominative case.*

1. There dwelt a miller hale and bold,
Beside the River Dee.
2. There are no ugly loves nor handsome prisons.
3. The holy time is quiet as a nun.
4. Thou art fair and pure as Guinevere.
5. There's not a nobler man in Rome than Anthony.
6. 'Twas the night before Christmas.
7. There's a dance of leaves in that aspen bower.
8. Here are sweetpeas on tiptoe for a flight.
9. In this place ran Cassius' dagger through.
10. There are lazy minds as well as lazy bodies.
11. Fair Jessica shall be my torchbearer.
12. Alas, we had been friends in youth.
13. If thou keep promise, I shall end this strife,
Become a Christian, and thy loving wife.
14. The conqueror very often becomes a tyrant.
15. My crown is called content.
16. A day to childhood seems a year.
17. What a blunt fellow is this grown to be!
18. All the world's a stage,
And all the men and women merely players.
19. This will prove a brave kingdom to me.
20. I would not be thy executioner.
21. Thou hast been called the friend of woe.
22. Thus now alone he conqueror remains.
23. I'm to be Queen of the May.
24. My ancestors did from the streets of Rome
The Tarquin drive, when he was called King.
25. Your honor is accounted a merciful man.

26. I am tired of being such a tiny little thing.
27. Ere the silver sickle of that month
Became her golden shield, I stole from court.
28. I am sorry for her, as I have just cause, being her
uncle and her guardian.
29. The work of each immortal bard appears
The single wonder of a thousand years.
30. With grave
Aspect he rose, and in his rising seemed
A pillar of State.
31. I hope that you have no intention to turn husband,
have you?
32. She moves a goddess, and she looks a queen.
33. James was declared a mortal and bloody enemy,
a tyrant, a murderer, a usurper.
34. She would make a better heroine than Clelia.
35. I don't want to be anybody's prisoner.
36. The warriors on the turrets high,
Moving athwart the evening sky,
Seemed forms of giant height.
37. "If it had grown up," she said to herself, "it
would have been a dreadfully ugly child; but it
makes rather a handsome pig."
38. Though I cannot be said to be a flattering honest
man, it must not be denied but I am a plain-
dealing villain.
39. And Phillida, with garlands gay,
Was made the lady of the May.
40. The time turns torment when man turns fool.
41. It had already been rumored in the valley that
Mr. Goldthwaite had turned out to be the prophetic
personage so long and vainly looked for.
42. Come to me, O ye children.

43. Friends, Romans, Countrymen, lend me your
ears.
44. With how sad steps, O moon, thou climb'st the sky.
45. Roll on, thou deep and dark blue ocean, roll.
46. Hail, Columbia! happy land;
Hail, ye heroes! heaven-born band!
47. Stand! the ground's your own, my braves!
48. Woodman, spare that tree.
49. The despot's heel is on thy shore, Maryland.
50. O Liberty! Liberty! how many crimes are com-
mitted in thy name.
51. O captain, my captain, our fearful trip is done.
52. Romans, countrymen and lovers! hear me for my
cause.
53. Rome, thou hast lost the breed of noble bloods.
54. O son, thou hast not true humility.
55. Come, pensive nun, devout and pure,
Sober, steadfast and demure.
56. These pleasures, Melancholy, give,
And I with thee will choose to live.
57. Build thee more stately mansions, oh, my soul.
58. O you hard hearts, you cruel men of Rome.
59. O night and darkness, ye are wondrous strong.
60. Listen, my children, and you shall hear
Of the midnight ride of Paul Revere.
61. Warble, O bugle, and trumpet blare!
Flags flutter out upon turrets and towers!
Flames on the windy headlands, flare!
Utter your jubilee, steeple and spire!
Clash, ye bells, in the merry March air!
Flash, ye cities, in rivers of fire!
Rush to the roof, sudden rocket, and higher
Melt into stars, for the land's desire!
62. A horse! a horse! My kingdom for a horse!

63. O sleep! it is a gentle thing,
Beloved from pole to pole.
64. O happy living things! no tongue
Their beauty might declare.
65. The time is out of joint: O cursed spite,
That ever I was born to set it right!
66. Tears, idle tears, I know not what they mean.
67. Bugles!
And the great nation thrills and leaps to arms.
68. Sunset! a hush is on the air,
Their old gray heads the mountains bare.
69. To arms! They come! The Greek! The Greek!
70. O strong hearts and true! not one went back in
the Mayflower.
71. News of battle! News of battle!
Hark! 'tis ringing down the street.
72. The isles of Greece! The isles of Greece!
Where burning Sappho loved and sung.
73. Hark, the music, mariners!
The wind is wak'ning loud.
74. Poor man! I know he would not be a wolf,
But that he sees the Romans are but sheep.
75. Another general shout!
I do believe that these applauses are
For some new honors that are heap'd on Cæsar.
76. Peace! What can tears avail?
77. Phœbus! What a name to fill the speaking
trump of future fame!
78. "I've often seen a cat without a grin," thought
Alice, "but a grin without a cat!"
79. Heigh ho! daisies and buttercups!
Fair yellow daffodils, stately and tall,
When the wind wakes, how they rock in the
grasses.

80. O the wild charge they made!
81. Here a general shout burst from the by-standers:
"A Tory! a Tory! a spy! a spy! a refugee! hustle
him! away with him!"
82. Rain, rain and sun! A rainbow in the sky!
A young man will be wiser by and by;
An old man's wit may wander ere he die.
Rain, rain, and sun! A rainbow on the lea!
And truth is this to me, and that to thee;
And truth or clothed or naked let it be.
Rain, sun, and rain! and the free blossom blows:
Sun, rain, and sun! and where is he that knows!
88. My winged boat,
84. We, the people of the United States, do ordain
this Constitution.
85. It was the lark, the herald of the morn.
86. Strode with a martial aid, Miles Standish the
Puritan Captain.
87. They bring me sorrow touched with joy,
The merry, merry bells of Yule.
88. My winged boat,
A bird afloat,
Swings round the purple peaks remote.
89. She was a phantom of delight
When first she gleamed upon my sight;
A lovely apparition.
90. There Honor comes, a pilgrim gray,
To bless the turf that wraps their clay.
91. Mute with amazement and sorrow, Priscilla, the
Puritan maiden,
Looked into Alden's face.
92. Fairest of all the maids was Evangeline, Benedict's
daughter.

93. Silently, one by one, in the infinite meadows of
heaven,
Blossomed the stars, the forget-me-nots of the
Angels.
94. A sadder and a wiser man
He rose the morrow morn.
95. Can that be Randolph Murray,
Captain of the city band?
96. He is dead, the beautiful youth,
The heart of honor, the tongue of truth.
97. The lighthouse lifts its massive masonry,
A pillar of fire by night, of cloud by day.
98. These gay idlers, the butterflies,
Broke to-day from their winter's shroud.
99. Here Alfred, the truth-teller,
Suddenly closed the book.
100. Full lasting is the song, though he,
The singer, passes.
101. Oft shall the pilgrim lift the latch,
And share my meal, a welcome guest.
102. I dwelt, a free and happy child,
By the seashore in a deep mountain glen.
103. Henry, King of England, come into the court.
104. Underneath day's azure eyes,
Ocean's nursling, Venice, lies.
105. My sight he dazzles, half deceives,
A bird so like the dancing leaves.
106. Freedom shall a while repair
To dwell, a weeping hermit, there.
107. Far off, three mountain tops,
Three silent pinnacles of aged snow,
Stood sunset-flushed.
108. He that brought
The heathen back upon us, yonder stands,
Modred, unharmed, the traitor of thine house.

109. Sage beneath a spreading oak
Sat the Druid, hoary chief.
110. Where are the flowers, the fair young flowers, that
lately sprang and stood
In brighter light, and softer airs, a beauteous
sisterhood?
111. From a fissure in a rocky steep
He withdrew a stone o'er which there ran
Fairy pencillings, a quaint design.
112. The rest must perish, their great leader slain.
113. Joy absent, grief is present for that time.
114. Bruce lay down, his heart heavy within him.
115. All in the downs the fleet was moored,
The streamers waving in the wind.
116. I stood in Venice on the Bridge of Sighs,
A palace and a prison on each hand.
117. Up the street came the rebel tread,
Stonewall Jackson riding ahead.
118. But the lark is so brimful of gladness and love,
The green fields below him, the blue sky above.
119. Down that range of roses the great queen
Came with slow steps, the morning on her face.
120. Doth God exact day labor, light denied?
121. Her faltering hand upon the balustrade,
Old Angela was feeling for the stair.
122. Go where he will, the wise man is at home,
His hearth the earth—his hall the azure dome.
123. Pride in their port, defiance in their eye,
I see the lords of human kind go by.
124. She earns a scanty pittance, and at night
Lies down secure, her heart and packet light.
125. Before St. Mark still glow his steeds of brass,
Their gilded collars glittering in the sun.

126. There she stands,
An empty urn within her withered hands.
127. He left my side,
A summer bloom on his fair cheeks, a smile
Parting his innocent lips.
128. Mute with amazement and sorrow, Priscilla, the
Puritan maiden,
Looked into Alden's face, her eyes dilated with
wonder.
129. By the rude bridge that arched the flood,
Their flag to April's breeze unfurled,
Here once the embattled farmers stood.
130. Once, upon a raw and gusty day,
The troubled Tiber chafing with her shores,
Cæsar said to me, "Darest thou, Cassius, now leap
in with me?"
131. At last the Mock Turtle recovered his voice, and
tears running down his cheeks, he went on.
132. All loose her negligent attire,
All loose her golden hair,
Hung Margaret o'er her slaughtered sire.
133. And now the turnpike gates again flew open in
short space,
The tollman thinking, as before, that Gilpin rode
a race.
134. Many a time and oft
Have you climbed up to walls and battlements,
Your infants in your arms, and there have sat
The livelong day.
135. Long at the window he stood, and wistfully
gazed on the landscape,
Washed with a cold, grey mist, the vapory breath
of the east wind;
Forest and meadow and hill, and the steel-blue rim
of the ocean
Lying silent and sad.

136. Westward the course of empire takes its way;
The four first acts already past,
A fifth shall close the drama of the day.
137. In an attitude imploring,
Hands upon his bosom crossed,
Wondering, worshipping, adoring,
Knelt the Monk in rapture lost.
138. Lying, robed in snowy white,
That loosely flew to left and right—
The leaves upon her falling light—
Through the noises of the night
She floated down to Camelot.
139. I saw your brother,
Most provident in peril, bind himself
Courage and hope both teaching him the
practice,
To a strong mast that lived upon the sea.
140. Upon my head they placed a fruitless crown,
And put a barren sceptre in my gripe,
Thence to be wrenched with an unlineal hand,
No son of mine succeeding.
141. The livelong day he sat in his loom, his ear filled
with its monotony, his eyes bent down on the
slow growth of sameness in the brownish web.
142. As he stood in the red light of the oil-lamp,
strong, tall and beautiful, his long black hair
sweeping over his shoulder, the knife swinging
at his neck and his head crowned with a wreath
of white jasmine, he might easily have been mis-
taken for some wild god of a jungle legend.
143. Fast as the shaft can fly,
Blood-shot his eye, his nostrils spread,
The loose rein dangling from his head,
Housing and saddle bloody red,
Lord Marmion's steed rushed by.

144. A late lark twitters from the quiet skies;
And from the west,
Where the sun, his day's work ended,
Lingers as in content,
There falls on the old, gray city,
An influence luminous and serene.

Possessive Case.

1. **Simple Possessive**—a noun modifying another noun, expressed or understood.

Examples:

"Emma" is one of *Jane Austen's* novels.

The ceremony took place at *St. Peter's*.

In a series of nouns expressing common ownership, the last noun only takes the sign.

Example:

She bought it at *Mitchell and Fletcher's* store.

2. **Possessive in Apposition**—a noun used to explain another noun in the possessive case.

Example:

That book is *Katharine's*, my *wife's*.

Sometimes the noun explained occurs without the sign.

Example:

He is my *brother* *Edward's* son.

3. **Possessive in a Double Possessive Phrase** (often called "Double Possessive")—a noun in the possessive case used with the preposition *of*.

Example:

Who comes here? A friend of *Anthony's*.

Exercise 2.—*Parse the nouns in the possessive case.*

1. His sunny hair clustered about his temples like a god's.
2. Five times outlawed had he been
By England's King and Scotland's Queen.
3. Jove laughs at lovers' perjuries.
4. The strangest ride that ever sped
Was Ireson's out of Marblehead.
5. The story of Mary Lamb's life is mainly the story
of a brother's and a sister's love.
6. More than a hundred children's children rode on
his knee.
7. All these, like Benedict's brushing his hat of a
morning, were signs that the sweet youth was in
love.
8. All the valley's swimming corn
To my house is yearly borne.
9. Then came a silence, then a voice, monotonous and
hollow like a ghost's.
10. Whose fortunes shall rise higher, Cæsar's or mine?
11. Who comes here? A friend of Anthony's.
12. Hath any man seen him at the barber's?
13. Render unto Cæsar the things that are Cæsar's,
but unto God the things that are God's.
14. By accident
I had a feigned letter of my master's
There in my pocket.
15. Bear the King's son's body
Before our army.
16. To maidens' vows and swearing
Henceforth no credit give.
17. I will presently to St. Luke's.
18. Nay, but this dotage of our general's
O'erflows the measure.
19. In this place ran Cassius' dagger through.

20. In peace love tunes the shepherd's reed ;
In war he mounts the warrior's steed.
21. If there be any in this assembly, any dear friend
of Cæsar's, to him I say that Brutus's love to Cæsar
was no less than his.
22. The earth is the Lord's, and the fulness thereof.
23. A famous man is Robin Hood,
The English ballad-singers' joy.
24. Anything that money would buy had been his son's.
25. Then shall man's pride and dulness comprehend
His actions', passions', being's use and end.
26. I was bred and born
Not three hours' travel from this very place.
27. I found you as a morsel cold upon
Dead Cæsar's trencher; nay, you were a fragment
of Cneius Pompey's.
28. The last time I saw the fountain of Trevi, it was
from Arthur's father's room—Joseph Severn's'.
29. When the noble Cæsar saw him stab,
Ingratitude, more strong than traitor's arms,
Quite vanquished him.
30. But will the king digest this letter of the
cardinal's?
31. Now doth the sun appear,
The mountains' snows decay,
Crowned with frail flowers forth
Comes the baby year.
32. My king is tangled in affection to
A creature of the queen's, Lady Anne Bullen.
33. The muffled drum's sad roll has beat
The soldier's last tattoo;
No more on life's parade shall meet
That brave and fallen few.
On Fame's eternal camping-ground
Their silent tents are spread.

34. Not Cæsar's valor hath o'erthrown Anthony,
But Anthony's hath triumphed on itself.
35. I know not, gentlemen, what you intend,
Who else must be let blood, who else is rank;
If I myself, there is no hour so fit
As Cæsar's death's hour.
36. Off with his son George's head.
37. The King's persisting in such designs was the
height of folly.
38. That book is Katharine's, my wife's.
39. They gave him knowledge of his wife's being there.
40. He is my brother Edward's son.
41. They put their heads together and their noses go
up and down, just like Selina's and the vicarage
girls'.
42. Saad did not at all agree with this speech of
Saadi's.
43. Though his voice was gentle and fawning, it was
dry and husky like a toad's.
44. They found it was Camaralzaman their father's
army.
45. His humor is less subtle than Addison's, his intel-
lect less keen.
46. Uncorroborated, any statement of Miss Smedley's
usually fell on incredulous ears.
47. Prince Ahmed did not assist at Prince Ali and
the Princess Nourannihar's nuptials.
48. Letters came last night to a dear friend of the
good duke of York's.
49. How wretched
Is that poor man that hangs on Princes' favors.
50. I have known my friend Sir Roger's dinner almost
cold before the company could adjust the cere-
monial, and be prevailed upon to sit down.

Objective Case.

1. **Direct Object**—the name of the person, place or thing that receives the action of the verb.

Example:

The trees against a stormy sky
Their giant *branches* tossed.

2. **Indirect Object**—the name of the person or thing to or for whom the action is performed.

Example:

She gave the *King* his huge, cross-hilted sword.

3. **Object of a Preposition**—the name of a person, place, or thing, connected by the preposition to some other word in the sentence.

Example:

From *peak* to *peak* the rattling *crag*s among
Leaps the live thunder.

4. **Objective Complement**—a noun completing the action of a verb and showing the result of that action on the direct object.

The verbs taking this construction are those which in the passive voice are followed by the predicate nominative. See page 9.

Examples:

I'll make you *Queen* of Naples.
God called the light *day*.

5. **Objective in Apposition**—a noun explaining another noun in the objective case.

Example:

I have tribute from the Finns,
Whalebone and reindeer *skins*.

6. **Adverbial Objective**—a noun expressing measurement of time, distance, value, or some other adverbial relationship. These nouns modify verbs, adjectives and other adverbs.

Examples:

Run *home* this *moment* and fetch me a pair of gloves.

An ounce of prevention is worth a *pound* of cure.

Alice was now only ten *inches* high.

7. **Subject of an Infinitive**—a noun bearing the same relationship to an infinitive as the subject-nominative to the finite verb, and with the infinitive forming a noun phrase used as the object of a verb.

Example:

For all averred I had killed the bird
That made the *breeze* to blow.

8. **Predicate Objective**—a noun used after a copulative infinitive that has a subject.

Example:

Let him be *Caesar*.

9. **Cognate Object**—a noun used with a verb of kindred meaning, usually intransitive.

Example:

Sing, ye birds, sing a joyous *song*.

10. **Retained Object**—the direct object of an active verb retained after the verb in its passive form.

Example:

We are forgiven our *trespasses*.

Exercise 3.—*Parse the nouns in the objective case.*

1. And like the wings of sea-birds
Flash the whitecaps of the sea.
2. We cannot bid the ear be still.
3. Wish a miser long life and you wish him no good.
4. He doth bestride the narrow world
Like a Colossus.
5. Hast thou given the horse his might?
6. Teach your child to hold his tongue; he will learn
to speak fast enough.
7. She gave the King his huge, cross-hilted sword.
8. Old Mother Hubbard went to the cupboard
To get her poor dog a bone.
9. There, full in the window, was an apparition that
resembled a corpse more than a living being.
10. Fear of death makes many a man a coward.
11. Then they praised him soft and low:
Called him worthy to be loved;
Truest friend and noblest foe.
12. And if his name be George, I'll call him Peter.
13. I must not see thee Osman's bride.
14. Do noble things, not dream them all day long,
And so make life, death, and that vast forever
One grand, sweet song.
15. Many do call me fool.
16. They found the language a barbarous jargon.
17. That power that made you king.
Hath power to keep you king.
18. Who made him dead to rapture and despair,
A thing that grieves not, and that never hopes?
19. Then prophet-like
They hailed him father to a line of kings.

20. He chose David also his servant.
21. I was the first to call thee father.
22. Eager eyes, a wild look, a long, lean frame, and what he called a cadaverous bale of goods for a body, made up an odd exterior.
23. No ingots or silver dollars were here, to crown me a little Monte Cristo of a week.
24. Ecclesiastes names thee the Almighty; Macca-bees names thee Creator; the Epistle to the Ephesians names thee Liberty; Baruch names thee Immensity; the Psalms name thee Wisdom and Truth; John names thee Light; the Book of Kings names thee Lord; Exodus calls thee Providence; Leviticus, Holiness; Esdras, Justice; Creation calls thee God.
25. Three years she grew in sun and shower.
26. This time I will leave you.
27. O Goneril,
You are not worth the dust which the rude wind
Blows in your face.
28. This way the king will come.
29. Bring him with triumph home unto his house.
30. The bird of dawning singeth all night long.
31. Half a league, half a league,
Half a league onward,
All in the valley of death
Rode the six hundred.
32. The flood was forty days upon the earth.
33. I was bred and born not three hours' travel from this very place.
34. Seven days, seven nights, I saw the curse.
35. Fifteen cubits upward did the waters prevail.
36. One morning a Peri at the gate
Of Eden stood, disconsolate.

37. Nine years she wrought it, sitting in the deep,
Upon the hidden bases of the hills.
38. Cowards die many times before their death.
39. The wandering ivy and vine,
This way and that, in many a wild festoon
Ran riot.
40. The very instant that I saw you, did
My heart fly to your service.
41. I'll not budge an inch.
42. A full hour we fought by Shrewsbury clock.
43. They had no more than twenty thousand armed
men among them all.
44. Clive was now twenty-five years old.
45. He was not three leagues off when I left him.
46. God help the noble Claudio! If he have caught
the Benedict, it will cost him a thousand pounds
ere he be cured.
47. 1,500 of the Emperor's largest horses, each about
four inches and a half high, were employed to
draw me toward the metropolis, which, as I have
said, was half a mile distant.
48. I was myself nearly two and twenty years of age
at that period, and felt as old as, ay, older than,
the colonel.
49. Through the arch a charger sprang,
Bearing Sir Launfal, the maiden knight.
50. He wandered away and away,
With nature, the dear old nurse.
51. It was the first
Of those domestic tales that spake to me
Of shepherds, dwellers in the valleys, men
Whom I already loved.
52. I met a lady in the meads,
Full beautiful, a fairy's child.

53. Have mercy upon us, miserable sinners.
54. Out of this nettle, danger, we pluck this flower,
safety.
55. O son, thou hast not true humility,
The highest virtue, mother of them all.
56. He knew his country's children
Were singing songs of him,
The lays of his life's glad morning,
The psalms of his evening time.
57. She is singing an air that is known to me,
A passionate ballad, gallant and gay.
A martial song like a trumpet's call.
58. I love the old melodious lays
Which softly melt the ages through,
The songs of Spenser's golden days,
Arcadian Sidney's silvery phrase.
59. There at the banquet those great lords from Rome,
The slowly fading mistress of the world,
Strode in.
60. In thy right hand lead with thee
The mountain nymph, sweet liberty.
61. God hath yoked to guilt
Her pale tormentor, misery.
62. Thanks for the heavenly message brought by thee,
Child of the wandering sea.
63. I crave a cup of wine, thy first and latest boon.
64. I saw her in childhood,
A bright, gentle thing.
65. We grasp the weapons God has given,
The light, the truth, the love of heaven.
66. Then I think of one who in her youthful beauty
died,
The fair, meek blossom that grew up by my side.
67. He has two essential parts of a courtier—pride
and ignorance.

68. He gave to misery, all he had, a tear.
69. If you would reap praise, you must sow the seeds,
gentle words and useful deeds.
70. At the door on summer evenings
Sat the little Hiawatha;
Heard the whispering of the pine trees,
Heard the lapping of the water,
Sounds of music, sounds of wonder.
71. Columns of pale blue smoke, like clouds of
incense ascending,
Rose from a hundred hearths, the homes of
peace and contentment.
72. I saw Mark Anthony offer him the crown.
73. Let not ambition mock their useful toil.
74. I watched the little circles die.
75. Let no man come to our tent till we have done
our conference.
76. They saw the gleaming river seaward flow
From the inner land.
77. I hear a tongue, shriller than all the music,
Cry, Cæsar.
78. Let the day perish wherein I was born.
79. He maketh a path to shine after him.
80. I myself heard the king say he would not be
ransomed.
81. I see the lights of the village
Gleam through the rain and the mist.
82. I do not know that virtue to be in you, Brutus.
83. Grief is proud and makes his owner stoop.
84. Many a morning on the moorland
Did we hear the copses ring.
85. One would think the deep to be hoary.
86. They love to see the flaming forge
And hear the bellows roar.

87. Who ever knew the heavens menace so?
88. Let the great gods
That keep this dreadful power o'er our heads
Find out their enemies now.
89. Six gentlemen upon the road, thus seeing Gilpin
fly,
With post-boy scampering in the rear, they
raised a hue and cry.
90. Orpheus with his lute made trees
And the mountain tops that freeze
Bow themselves when he did sing.
91. He hears the parson pray and preach.
92. Let the portcullis fall.
93. Thus hast thou seen one world begin and end.
94. Let thy discontents be secrets.
95. Let him be Cæsar.
96. Let us be sacrificers, but not butchers.
97. The wise man knows himself to be a fool.
98. I shall beseech you, sir,
To let me be partaker.
99. I have always considered Johnson to be one of our
great English souls.
100. I considered myself to be a stranger in the land.
101. She considered him to be a footman because he was
in livery.
102. Let nature be your teacher.
103. I love the land; I have chosen it to be my home
while I live, and my grave after I am dead; and
I love the people and have chosen them to be my
people to live and die with.
104. I cry my cry in silence and have done.
105. I dreamed a dream to-night.
106. Sing a song of sixpence.

107. Such a sleep
They sleep—the men I loved.
108. Nor ever yet had Arthur fought a fight
Like this last, dim, weird battle of the West.
109. They that have done this deed are honorable.
110. He laughed a laugh of merry scorn.
111. I would fain die a dry death.
112. Pray but one prayer for me 'twixt closed lips,
Think but one thought of me up in the stars.
113. Assemble all the poor men of your sort;
Draw them to the Tiber banks, and weep your tears
Into the channel.
114. We twain had never kissed a kiss or vowed a vow.
115. Gray Brother, outside, whined a muffled and
penitent whine of anxiety and fear.
116. Now the turnpike gate again flew open in short
space,
The tollman thinking, as before, that Gilpin rode
a race.
117. April, April,
Laugh thy girlish laughter;
Then, the moment after,
Weep thy girlish tears!
118. Since I received command to do this business,
I have not slept one wink.
119. Let us run with patience the race that is before us.
120. When I dance the last dance with you, you will
see me beckon you.
121. Beatrix loves admiration more than love.
122. Catherine was saved the embarrassment of
attempting an answer.
123. When morning came, Hansel and Gretel were
shown two beautiful little beds with white curtains.

124. Shylock was offered the ducats, but he refused to take them.
125. She was bequeathed her grandmother's jewels.
126. He was unexpectedly left a large fortune.
127. The laborer was paid his wages and dismissed.
128. Mowgli was taught the Stranger's Hunting Call.
129. The child was promised a present for her birthday.
130. We are forgiven our sins.
131. The boy was asked a question which he was unable to answer.
132. I have been told the truth.
133. He was refused admission.
134. He was forbidden access to the sacrifices; he was refused the protection of the law.
135. I was also taught the master word of thy tribe.
136. She had fallen into good hands, known nothing but kindness from the Campbells, and had been given an excellent education.
137. Her eyes, a deep grey, with dark eyelashes and eyebrows, had never been denied their praise.

Exercise 4.—Miscellaneous Exercise for Parsing
Nouns. Parse the nouns in italics.

1. By his wilfulness he made his error a *sin*, his mistake a *crime*.
2. The master became a *servant*, the servant a *master*.
3. Romans now
 Have thews and limbs like their *ancestors*.
4. O *grief*, where hast thou led me?
5. That man of hers, *Pisanio*, her old *servant*,
 I have not seen these two *days*.

6. It were impious to trace any farther the picture of
a *blasphemer* and *parricide's* death-bed.
7. He feels no more hate than *love*.
8. Sing unto him a new *song*.
9. Yesterday the sullen year
Saw the snowy *whirlwind* fly.
10. You have always been called a merciful *man*.
11. There is sweet *music* here that softer falls
Than *petals* from blōwn roses on the grass.
12. *Peace!* and no longer from its brazen portals
The blast of war's great organ shakes the skies.
13. His prayer he saith, this patient, holy *man*.
14. A *man* he was to all the country dear.
15. They saw in death his *eyelids* close.
16. Let his *children* be *vagabonds*.
17. O spare me not, my *brother Edward's son*,
For that I was his *father Edward's son*.
18. He did bid *Antonius* send word to you.
19. True hope is swift, and flies with swallow's wings;
Kings it makes *gods*, and meaner creatures *kings*.
20. He was chubby and plump, a right jolly old *elf*.
21. By the pricking of my thumbs
Something wicked this *way* comes. *Quid?*
22. Behold, I seem but *king* among the dead.
23. I'll pray a thousand *prayers* for thy death.
24. When I made sackcloth my *clothing*, I became a
proverb unto them.
25. He was taught all *accomplishments*.
26. Hence! *home*, you idle *creatures*, get you *home*.
27. At *St. Peter's* the duke was made *king*, the king
an *emperor*.
28. Pleasantly rose, next *morn*, the *sun* on the village
of Grand Pré.

29. Lord, be merciful to me, a *fool*.
30. Men are but *children* of a larger growth.
31. In full-blown dignity see Wolsey stand,
Law in his voice and *fortune* in his hand.
32. This expostulation was addressed to no other than
our *acquaintance*, Isaac.
33. "I was taught that *lesson*," answered the youth,
"by a rascally forester of the Duke of Burgundy."
34. Praise the Power that hath made and preserved
us a *nation*.
35. Come, read to me some poem,
Some simple and heartfelt *lay*.
36. Mute with amazement and sorrow, Priscilla, the
Puritan *maiden*,
Looked into Alden's face, her *eyes* dilated with
wonder.
37. I am not *Cinna*, the *conspirator*.
38. I cannot will my *will*, nor work my *work* wholly,
nor make myself in mine own realm *victor* and
lord.
39. We are given *admonition*.
40. Let that *day* be *darkness*.
41. Now is the winter of our discontent
Made glorious *summer* by this sun of York.
42. Speak the *speech*, I pray you, as I pronounce it
to you.
43. Hands of invisible spirits touch the springs
Of that mysterious instrument, the *soul*.
44. *Rats!*
They fought the dogs, and killed the cats.
45. Thus have I been twenty *years* in your house.
46. Man became a living *soul*.
47. I grant I am a *woman*, but withal
A woman well reputed, Cato's *daughter*.

- by, low
48. Make me thy lyre, even as the forest is.
 49. Let *music* swell the breeze,
And ring from all the trees
Sweet Freedom's *song*.
 50. Bowed by the weight of centuries, he leans
Upon his hoe, and gazes on the ground,
The *emptiness* of ages in his face,
And on his back the *burden* of the world.
 51. Behold her single in the field.
Yon solitary Highland *lass*.
 52. Three *weeks* we westward bore.
 53. A *man* he seems of cheerful yesterdays
And confident to-morrows.
 54. Mighty *victor!* mighty *lord!*
Low on his funeral couch he lies.
 55. Cedric and Athelstane relied on their descent and
character as well as their *courage*.
 56. "She loves the finger of my *kinsman Wilfred's*
glove better than my whole *person*."
 57. At anchor in Hampton Roads we lay,
On board of the Cumberland, *sloop-of-war*.
 58. This man is now become a *god*.
 59. I have seen the ambitious *ocean* swell and rage
and foam.
 60. Let *independence* be our *boast*.
 61. One touch of nature makes the whole *world* kin.
 62. This goodly frame, the *earth*, seems to me a sterile
promontory.
 63. O *Romeo*, *Romeo*, wherefore are thou *Romeo*?
 64. I cannot be a *man* with wishing, therefore I will
die a *woman* with grieving.
 65. 'Twas Pentecost, the *feast* of gladness.
 66. She hath betrayed me and shall die the *death*.

67. O *music!* Sphere-descended *maid*,
 Friend of pleasure, wisdom's *aid!*
 Why, *goddess*, why to us denied,
 Layest thou thy ancient lyre aside?
68. Do not suffer *life* to stagnate.
69. It is a beauteous *evening*, calm and free.
70. A *wight* he was whose every sight would entitle him
 "Mirror of Knighthood."
71. I am the last of noble Edward's sons,
 Of whom thy father, *Prince of Wales*, was first.
72. We will kiss sweet *kisses*.
73. My *story* being done, she gave me for my pains a
 world of sighs.
74. Thou old *traitor*,
 I am sorry that by hanging thee I can
 But shorten thy life one *week*.
75. My prettiest *Perdita!*
 But, oh, the thorns we stand upon.
76. A'las, poor *Yorick!* I knew him, *Horatio*, a *fellow*
 of infinite jest, of most excellent fancy.
77. He sighed a *sigh* and prayed a *prayer*.
78. I was much disturbed by the barking of a dog, an
animal that I fear more than any *wolf*.
79. "There is no shame in loving a courtly knight
 better than a country *franklin*."
80. Suppose the singing birds *musicians*.
 * * * * *
 The flowers fair *ladies*, and *thy* steps no more
 Than a delightful *measure* or a *dance*.
81. They saw *men* all in a fire
 Walk up and down the street.
82. I am the *son* of Marcus Cato,
 A *foe* to tyrants, and my country's *friend*.
83. Six frozen *winters* spent,
 Return with welcome *home* from banishment.

84. All work and no play makes Jack a dull *boy*.
85. Hath he not always treasures, always friends,
The good, great *man*? Three *treasures*—*love* and
light
And calm *thoughts*, equable as infant's breath,
And three fast *friends*, more sure than day and
night—
Himself, *his Maker*, and the *Angel, Death*.
86. He who, in an enlightened and literary society,
aspires to be a great *poet*, must first become a little
child.
87. Somewhat apart from the village, and nearer the
Basin of Minas,
Benedict Bellefontaine, the wealthiest *farmer* of
Grand Pré,
Dwelt on his goodly acres; and with him, directing
his household,
Gentle Evangeline lived, his *child*, and the *pride*
of the village.
Stalwart and stately of form was the *man* of
seventy winters;
Hearty and hale was he, an *oak* that is covered
with snow-flakes.
88. Rebecca knew about the value of jewels, too; but,
oh! she valued this one more than all the *diamonds*
in Prester John's turban.
89. He always said he would rather have had her than
the thousand *pounds*.
90. But weigh your sorrows with our *lord* the *king's*,
And weighing them, find them less.
91. You are the queen, your *husband's brother's*
wife.
92. None sing so wildly well as the *Angel Israfel*.
93. I am too young to be your *father*, though you are
old enough to be my *heir*.
94. Who hath proven him King Uther's *son*?

95. Let be called before us
That *gentleman* of *Buckingham's*.
96. He teacheth my *hands* to war.
97. For, as I am a man, I think this lady
To be my *child*, *Cordelia*.
98. Count each affliction, whether light or grave,
God's *messenger* sent down to thee.
99. Assuredly, I never to this day pass a lattice-
windowed cottage without wishing to be a
cottager.
100. Lord Ronald brought a lily-white doe
To give his *cousin*, *Lady Clare*.
101. Bending my eyes downward as much as I could,
I perceived it to be a human creature not six *inches*
high.
102. I don't wonder at *people's* giving him to me for
a lover.
103. There's never a leaf nor a blade too mean
To be some happy creature's *palace*.
104. I could be bounded in a nutshell and count myself
a *king* of infinite space were it not that I have bad
dreams.
105. I was taken to a new toy of his and the *squire's*
which he termed the falconry.
106. Thou wouldst make a good *fool*.
107. One thorn of experience is worth a whole *wilder-
ness* of warning.
108. Alice dreamed a delightful *dream*, in which she was
given a *thimble* by the Dodo.
109. "Wouldn't you like to be a nice, scaly *dragon* all
green?" said Edward.
110. Evil is wrought by want of thought as well as *want*
of heart.
111. He was forbidden *access* to the sacrifices; he was
refused the *protection* of the law.

THE PRONOUN.

Form for Parsing Pronouns

1. Kind
2. Antecedent
3. Gender
4. Number
5. Person
6. Case and Construction

Classes

1. Personal

Simple personal—a word used for the name of the speaker, the person spoken to, the person or thing spoken of.

FORMS OF THE PERSONAL PRONOUN.

1st Person.

Singular	Plural
Nom.—I	we
Poss.—my, mine	our, ours
Obj.—me	us

2nd Person.

Singular	Plural
Nom.—thou or you	you
Poss.—thy, thine, or your, yours	your, yours
Obj.—thee or you	you

3rd Person.

Singular			Plural
Masc.	Fem.	Neuter.	
Nom.—he	she	it	they
Poss.—his	her, hers	its	their, theirs
Obj.—him	her	it	them

Every pronoun has an antecedent expressed or understood. A pronoun agrees with its antecedent in gender, number and person; it gets its case from its construction in its clause.

Exercise 5.—*Parse the personal pronouns.*

1. Good countrymen, let me depart alone.
2. Let him go up into the public chair.
3. Speak the speech, I pray you, as I pronounce it to you.
4. O make her a grave where the sunbeams rest
When they promise a glorious to-morrow.
5. My soul is too much charged with blood of thine already.
6. This toil of ours should be a work of thine.
7. I that speak to thee am he.
8. I pray you choose another subject.
9. Hast thou made him leap as a locust?
10. The daughter of a hundred earls,
You are not one to be desired.
11. What's mine is yours and what's yours is mine.
12. He maketh me to lie down in green pastures.
13. Give me liberty or give me death.
14. There's not a note of mine that's worth the noting.
15. A soothsayer bids you beware the Ides of March.
16. Let him be Cæsar.
17. I prithee, pretty youth, let me be better acquainted with thee.
18. You can hear him swing his heavy sledge
With measured beat and slow.

19. Thou hast granted me life and favor.
20. It will not let you eat, nor talk, nor sleep.
21. It being low water, he went out with the tide.
22. Thus let me live, unseen, unknown;
Thus unlamented let me die.
23. If his own knight cast him down, he laughs,
Saying his knights are better men than he.
24. I promise thee the fairest wife in Greece.
25. Now the fleeting moon
No planet is of mine.
26. Did your brother tell you how I counterfeited to
swoon when he showed me your handkerchief?
27. A smile of hers was like an act of grace.
28. I pray thee speak in sober judgment.
29. Let us hear Mark Antony.
30. I will make you brooches and toys for your
delight.
31. Year after year unto her feet,
She lying on her couch alone,
Across the purple coverlet
The maiden's jet black hair has grown.
32. I trust I have within my realm
Five hundred as good as he.
33. I beseech you, be not out with me.
34. For, my soul, yet I know not why, hates nothing
more than him.
35. It touches you, my lord, as much as me.
36. If there be any dear friend of Cæsar's, to him I
say that Brutus's love to Cæsar was no less than
his.
37. I will follow you, Mistress Lorna, albeit without
any hurry, unless there be peril to more than me.
38. No, Cæsar hath it not, but you, and I,
And honest Casca, we have the falling sickness.

39. She could not help thinking that no one could so well understand this as he.
40. They warned the king to trust any other man rather than me.

Compound personal

FORMS OF THE COMPOUND PERSONAL PRONOUN.

Singular	Plural
1st person—myself	ourselves
2nd person—thyself or yourself	yourselves
3rd person—himself, herself, itself	themselves

The compound personal pronouns are used either reflexively or for emphasis.

Examples:

Love *thyself* last—(reflexive).

I *myself* heard the King say he would not be ransomed—(emphasis).

Exercise 6.—*Parse the compound personal pronouns; tell how each is used.*

1. Love thy neighbor as *thyself*.
2. He that wrongs his friend, wrongs *himself* more.
3. And I *myself* sometimes despise *myself*.
4. Some weary *themselves* in seeking what they call amusement.
5. God helps them that help *themselves*.
6. First to *thyself* be true.
7. The king *himself* hath commanded it.
8. Our deeds are fetters which we forge *ourselves*.
9. Show *yourselves* true Romans.
10. The wise man knows *himself* to be a fool.

11. The massy rocks themselves
Breathe fixed tranquillity.
12. She clad herself in russet brown.
13. I considered myself to be a perfect stranger in the
land.
14. I myself heard the king say he would not be
ransomed.
15. My day or night myself I make.
16. You wronged yourself to write in such a case.
17. Love thyself last.
18. Standing on the Persian's grave
I could not deem myself a slave.
19. Who gives himself with his alms feeds three—
Himself, his hungry neighbor, and me.
20. You yourself are much condemned.
21. I am not myself—I'm somebody else.....I
was myself last night, but I fell asleep on the
mountain, and they've changed my gun, and
everything's changed, and I'm changed.
22. "What do you mean by that?" said the caterpillar
sternly. "Explain yourself."
"I can't explain myself, I'm afraid, sir!" said
Alice, "because I'm not myself, you see."
23. When my foot slippeth, they magnify themselves
against me.
24. What do I fear? Myself? There's none else by:
Richard loves Richard; that is, I am I;
Is there a murderer here? No. Yes; I am:
Then fly! What, from myself? Great reason
why:
Lest I revenge. What, myself upon myself?
Alack, I love myself. Wherefore? For any good
That I myself have done unto myself?
Oh, no! Alas, I rather hate myself
For hateful deeds committed by myself.

25. Our remedies oft in ourselves do lie.
26. 'Tis heaven itself that points out a hereafter.
27. Not to know me argues yourselves unknown.
28. Revenge, at first, though sweet,
Bitter ere long, back on itself recoils.
29. I awoke one morning and found myself famous.
30. Himself he boards and lodges; both invites
And feasts himself; sleeps with himself o' nights.

Demonstrative—a pronoun used to point out that to which it refers.

FORMS OF THE DEMONSTRATIVE PRONOUN.

Singular	Plural
this	these
that	those

Exercise 7.—*Parse the demonstrative pronouns.*

1. To be or not to be: that is the question.
2. This is the forest primeval.
3. Reason raise o'er instinct as you can,
In this 'tis God directs, in that 'tis man.
4. This I was afterward told.
5. That done, repair to Pompey's theatre.
6. I am as like to call thee that again.
7. Let me be delivered from those that hate me.
8. By this I knew that thou delightest in me,
Because mine enemy did not triumph over me.
9. Then shall dwell in his tent that which is none
of his.
10. All this done,
Repair to Pompey's porch, where you shall
find us.

11. That, father, will I gladly do.
12. She peeped over the edge of the mushroom and her eyes immediately met those of a large blue caterpillar.
13. Let this be a lesson to you never to lose your temper.
14. To denounce dishonor, that was his purpose.
15. If the Lord will, we shall live, and do this or that.
16. "A cat may look at a king," said Alice. "I've read that in some book."
17. Bassanio: "This ring, good sir—alas! it is a trifle; I will not shame myself to give you this."
Portia: "I will have nothing else but only this."
18. The laughter will be for those that have most wit, and the serious for those that have most reason.
19. What's in a name? That which we call a rose,
By any other name would smell as sweet.
20. Gentleness and cheerfulness, these come before all morality.
21. Talent is that which is in a man's power; genius is that in whose power a man is.
22. Misfortunes hardest to bear are those which never come.

3. **Interrogative**—a pronoun used in asking a question, whether direct or indirect.

Examples:

Which of you by taking thought can add a cubit to his stature?—(direct).

Twinkle, twinkle, little star,
How I wonder *what* you are—(indirect).

FORMS OF THE INTERROGATIVE PRONOUN.

who (whose, whom), which, what.

Exercise 8.—*Parse the interrogative pronouns.*

1. Which of you by taking thought can add one cubit to his stature?
2. Who hath believed our report, and to whom is the arm of the Lord revealed?
3. How surprised he will be when he finds out who I am.
4. She wants to deny something, only she doesn't know what to deny.
5. What do you suppose is the use of a child without any meaning?
6. "The question is," said Humpty Dumpty, "which is to be master—that's all."
7. Whom then hast thou seen that was next in happiness to this Tullus?
8. Whose was the hand that slanted back his brow?
9. "If he smiled much more, the ends of his mouth might meet behind," she thought; "and then I don't know what would happen to his head."
10. Now, Kitty, let's consider who it was that dreamed it all.
11. I wonder what in the world he is.
12. I think you ought to tell me who you are first.
13. One of them made as if he would have slain Cræsus, not knowing who he was.
14. I know not what you mean by that.
15. And what do you think she saw there? Violet and Peony, of course, her own two darling children. Ah, but whom, or what, did she see besides?
16. I have told you truly who she is.
17. Some of the neighbors, seeing him from their windows, wondered what could possess poor Mr. Lindsey to be running about his garden in pursuit of a snow drift.

- ✓
4. **Relative**—a pronoun that definitely relates to some noun or pronoun, and serves to introduce a clause that modifies that antecedent.

FORMS OF THE RELATIVE PRONOUN.

who (whose, whom), that, which, what.

As and *but* are sometimes used as relatives.

Examples:

Tears, such *as* angels weep, burst forth.

There is not a wife in the west country

But has heard of the well of St. Keyne.

Whoever, whichever, whatever, whoso, whosoever, whichsoever, whatsoever, are compound relatives whose antecedents are never expressed.

Examples:

I think myself beholden to *whoever* shows me my mistakes.

Take *whichever* you like.

Exercise 9.—*Parse the relative pronouns.*

1. Is this a dagger which I see before me?
2. This is my well-beloved servant, in whom I am well pleased.
3. The Mariner whose eye is bright,
Whose beard with age is hoar,
Is gone.
4. I know the man that must hear me.
5. All fixed on me their stony eyes
That in the moon did glitter.
6. The pang, the curse, with which they died
Had never passed away.
7. Blessed is the man that walketh not in the counsel
of the ungodly.
8. The man that hath no music in himself
Nor is not moved with concord of sweet sounds,
Is fit for treasons, stratagems and spoils.

9. The evil that men do lives after them.
10. What is one man's meat is another man's poison.
11. I feel like one
Who treads alone
Some banquet hall deserted,
Whose lights are fled,
Whose garlands dead.
12. Whom God hath joined, let no man cast asunder.
13. To him who in the love of nature holds
Communion with her visible forms, she speaks
A various language.
14. Seven cities claim Homer dead,
Through which the living Homer begged his bread.
15. You do not meet a man but frowns.
16. Blessed is the man whom thou choosest and causest
to approach unto thee.
17. We are such stuff as dreams are made on.
18. I am not one of those who think the people are
never wrong.
19. Nature ever faithful is
To such as trust her faithfulness.
20. There is not a wife in the west country
But has heard of the well of St. Keyne.
21. He that filches from me my good name,
Robs me of that which not enriches him
And makes me poor, indeed.
22. And he, who I suppose saw my embarrassment,
forebore to ask any other question.
23. Tears such as angels weep, burst forth.
24. Green pastures she views in the midst of the dale
Down which she so often has tripped with her pail.
25. I could a tale unfold whose lightest word
Would harrow up thy soul.

26. Who is the happy warrior? Who is he
That every man in arms should wish to be?
It is the generous spirit who, when brought
Among the tasks of real life, hath wrought
Upon the plan that pleased his boyish thought;
Whose high endeavors are an inward light
That makes the path before him always bright;
Who with a natural instinct to discern,
What knowledge can perform is diligent to learn;
Abides by this resolve and stops not there,
But makes his moral being his prime care.
27. And no man is here but honors you.
28. Judge me then by what I am :
So shalt thou find me fairest.
29. Whoever violates this law will be punished.
30. The noblest prospect which a Scotchman ever sees,
is the highroad that leads to England.
31. The major had a sincere liking and regard for
his sister-in-law, whom he pronounced, and with
perfect truth, to be as fine a lady as any in
England.
32. O I have suffered with those that I saw suffer.
33. What hand but would a garland cull
For you who are so beautiful!
34. If I were disposed to stir
Your hearts and minds to mutiny and rage,
I should do Brutus wrong and Cassius wrong,
Who you all know are honorable men.
35. Whatsoever God hath said unto thee, do.
36. She kept her eye on Mr. Dick, who I thought would
have gone to sleep but for that, and who, when-
ever he lapsed into a smile, was checked by a frown
from my aunt.
37. In the twilight of a summer eve, a tall, dark figure,
over which long and remote travel had thrown an
outlandish aspect, was entering a village.

38. The long-remembered beggar was his guest,
Whose beard, descending, swept his aged breast.
39. Genius does what it must, and talent does what
it can.
40. Whatever you can lose, you should reckon of no
account.

5. **Indefinite**—a pronoun that refers to an antecedent which cannot always be definitely determined.

Some of the most common indefinite pronouns are: one, none, some, any, aught, naught, each, either, neither, sundry, several, certain, all, with many compounds like something, anybody, etc.

Exercise 10.—*Parse the indefinite pronouns.*

1. With malice toward none, with charity toward all,
let us strive to finish the work we are in.
2. Many are called but few are chosen.
3. Nothing comes amiss.
4. Two men went up into the temple to pray; the one
a Pharisee, and the other a Publican.
5. He who praises everybody, praises nobody.
6. Each had his place appointed, each his course.
7. Let such teach others, who themselves excel.
8. I dare do all that may become a man;
Who dares do more is none.
9. Something attempted, something done,
Has earned a night's repose.
10. Naught's had, all's spent.
11. Certain of them went with us to the sepulchre.
12. Love ye one another.
13. This seraph band, each waved his hand.

14. One can say to one's friends the things that stand
in need of pardon, and at the same time be sure
of it.
15. Some are happy, while others are miserable.
16. Neither has anything he calls his own.
17. Some said one thing, some another.
18. Of such is the kingdom of heaven.
19. Good sense is a thing all need, few have, and none
think they want.
20. One may be more cunning than another, but not
more cunning than everybody else.
21. Nothing extenuate
Nor set down aught in malice.
22. All was done; let others judge how well.
23. Each in his narrow cell forever laid.
The rude forefathers of the hamlet sleep.
24. Was there a man dismayed?
Not tho' the soldiers knew
Some one had blundered.
25. Let there be none to extend mercy unto him, neither
let there be any to have pity on his fatherless
children.
26. To all, to each, a fair good-night,
And pleasing dreams and slumbers light.
27. One man's food is another's poison.
28. Jehoram slew divers of the princes of Israel.
29. Righteousness and peace have kissed each other.
30. His words came feebly, from a feeble chest,
But each in solemn order followed each.
31. Men are born serviceable to one another.
32. Both accused themselves of unkindness;
Each besought the other's forgiveness.

Read the Poem . . .
Exercise 11.—*Miscellaneous Exercise for Parsing Pronouns. Parse the pronouns in italics.*

1. Search *others* for *their* virtues, *thyself* for *thy* vices.
2. Let *me* have men about me *that* are fat.
3. There were *certain who* swore to the truth of *this*.
4. *I* was promised *them* against the feast, but *they* come not too late now.
5. *Who* is here so base that would be a bondman? If *any*, let *him* speak.
6. I think *myself* beholden to *whoever* shows *me* my mistakes.
7. And no voice *but* was praising this Roland of *mine*
As I poured down *his* throat *our* last measure of wine.
8. A father's a treasure, a brother's a comfort, a friend is *both*.
9. Haste *thee*, nymph, and bring with thee
Jest, and youthful jollity,
Quips and cranks and wanton wiles,
Nods and becks and wreathéd smiles
Such *as* hang on Hebe's cheek.
10. He *that* possesses *anything* he has bought, pays interest for the use of it.
11. I heard *thee* speak *me* a speech once.
12. Kind hearts are *more* than coronets,
And simple faith than Norman blood.
13. *What* call you the carriages?
14. It is to *you*, good people, that *I* speak.
15. *Whose* was the hand *that* slanted back his brow?
16. *Whoso* eats thereof, forthwith attains wisdom.
17. Surely God is good to Israel,
Even to *such as* are pure in heart.

18. There was no
Poor man in the north countree
But was lord of the earldom as well as *he*.
19. Avarice and happiness never saw *each other*; how
then should they become acquainted?
20. Trust *thyself* and *another* shall not betray thee.
21. Let *us* swear our resolution.
22. I never gave *you aught*.
23. For December and January and the latter part of
November you must take such things *as* are green
all winter.
24. I prithee, tell *me what* thou thinkest of me.
25. Bid *them* prepare within.
26. *Whatsoever* thy hand findeth to do, do it with thy
might.
27. In heaven a spirit doth dwell
Whose heart-strings are a lute.
28. Be still, be still! It is the fault of the night, and
no fault of *thine*.
29. She knows not *what* the curse may be.
30. I don't know *what's* the matter with it.
31. "When I make a word do a lot of good like *that*,"
said Humpty Dumpty, "I always pay it extra."
32. And Guinevere
Stood by the castle wall to watch *him* pass.
33. The king put on his spectacles, and looked anxiously
round, to make out *who* was talking.
34. O my king, my liege, hath Gawain failed in any
quest of *thine*?
35. But the mercy of the Lord is from everlasting to
everlasting to *such as* keep his commandments.
36. I can't tell *what's* my name or *who* I am.
37. *Certain* there were who swore to the truth of *this*.

38. And *all* and *each* that passed that way did join in the pursuit,
Whence straight he came with hat and wig—a wig that flowed behind,
A hat not much the worse for wear, *each* comely in its kind.
39. "I haven't the least idea *what* you are talking about," said Alice.
40. "And *who* are *these*?" said the Queen, pointing to three gardeners *who* were lying around a rose-tree.
41. I will be *what* you wish *me* to be.

Exercise 12.—Supply the blanks in the following sentences with personal pronouns. Prove the correctness of your choice by giving the case and construction of the pronouns supplied.

1. Youngling, thou canst not love so dear as.....
2. Signior Hortensio, 'twixt such friends as.....
Few words suffice.
3. Thou must be married to no man but
4. Is not that that lies upon the ground?
5. No, this was, Messala,
But Cassius is no more.
6. Begging pardon, my dear Waverley, you are as ridiculous as
7. I will trust him with no person but
8. I will tell you it was that made them,
..... to whom he owes more than to any three who have joined the standard.
9. You see, I am not short, but he was a head taller than
10. Leave it to Allo and.....
11. So it was, not Elias, that made terms with Langton.

12. "Good," said ~~... ..~~ two.
13. But you will dine with Waverley and ~~... ..~~
on your return?
14. Why, Beman is as good as ~~... ..~~, my lord.
15. I should never have known that to be ~~... ..~~,
for he has changed greatly.
16. Our mother wishes all of us to play in the garden,
~~... ..~~, and ~~... ..~~, and ~~... ..~~.
17. She thinks that it was ~~... ..~~ that broke it,
but it was ~~... ..~~, for he told me so himself.
18. An invitation has come for my brother and ~~... ..~~
19. I saw my friends; that is, I think it was ~~... ..~~.
20. He looked straight at me, and I am sure that he
knew that it was ~~... ..~~.
21. I did not speak to him, for I did not know that it
was ~~... ..~~.
22. It is not at all strange that she did not think it to
be ~~... ..~~, for I was disguised.
23. Be of good cheer; it is ~~... ..~~.
24. We can both
Endure the winter's cold
As well as ~~... ..~~.
25. England expects every man to do ~~... ..~~ duty.
26. Brother, my lord the Duke,
Stand to, and do as ~~... ..~~.
27. No one should be judge in ~~... ..~~ own case.
28. For my soul, yet I know not why, hates nothing
more than ~~... ..~~.
29. Each should try to succeed in whatever ~~... ..~~
undertakes.
30. The angels, not half so happy in heaven,
Went envying ~~... ..~~ and ~~... ..~~.

Exercise 13.—*Supply the blanks in the following sentences with relative and interrogative pronouns. Prove the correctness of your choice by giving the case and construction of the pronouns supplied.*

1. But this lies all within the will of God,
To ~~whom~~ I do appeal.
2. The keeper of the prison, call to him;
Let him have knowledge I am.
3. Let it be ~~wherever~~ it is.
4. Of all thy suitors, here I charge thee, tell
~~whom~~ thou lovest best.
5. I didn't know he was from Deucalion!
6. We asked not ~~what~~ ... was dead. We knew!
7. You are certainly free to serve—or to rule—
~~wherever~~ you please.
8. When Hugh heard what I did, he sent for my
second son, ~~whom~~ being unmarried he had
ever looked upon as his own child.
9. I think for England, for ~~whom~~ neither King
nor Baron thinks.
10. The Prince took much notice of both, particularly
of Flora, with ~~whom~~ he danced.
11. He is really, though perhaps somewhat romantic,
one of the most fascinating young men
I have ever seen.
12. You must think only of your sword and by
~~whom~~ it was given you.
13. do you take me to be?
14. did you say the man was, for ~~whom~~ ..
so many sacrifices were made?
15. You are the very person I think can do
that most successfully.

16. You are her friend, ~~Whom~~ she cherishes most fondly.
17. ~~Who~~... do you think that is?
18. ~~Whom~~ did you expect it to be?
19. I do not know ~~Whom~~ to believe, nor in ~~Whom~~ to put my trust.
20. Did they not tell you ~~Whom~~ they were?
21. ~~Whom~~... did you guess them to be?
22. ~~Who~~... did you guess that they were?
23. ~~Whom~~... did he leave there as his lieutenant?
24. I have forgotten ~~Whom~~ he put in command of the army; I once knew ~~Whom~~ it was. I know ~~Whom~~ I think it should have been.
25. ~~Whom~~ did you ask to do so great a favor?

THE VERB.

Forms.

Finite Verb—"finite" or "limited," which changes its form in accordance with the person and number of its subject-nominative.

Infinitive—which does not change its form and which is usually preceded by *to*.

Participle—which performs the double function of verb and adverb.

Verbal Noun—which performs the double function of verb and noun.

The Infinitive, the Participle, and the Verbal Noun, form a group called Verbals, which, unlike the Finite Verb, express action without asserting it.

Properties.

Principal Parts—present indicative, present participle, past indicative, past participle.

Weak or Strong Formation—In general, a strong verb forms its past tense by changing its stem vowel, and its past participle by adding *n* or *en* to the stem. A weak verb adds *d*, *ed*, or *t*, to its stem to form its past tense and its past participle. Some verbs that have vowel change in the past tense, have the weak ending also, and are classed as weak.

Examples:

Strong—write, wrote, written; lie, lay, lain.

Weak—lay, laid, laid; dive, dived, dived.

Transitive or Intransitive—A verb is transitive when it does not complete its action within itself, but upon some noun or pronoun representing that which receives its action directly. When a transitive verb is

active, its object receives its action; when it is passive, its subject receives its action.

Few verbs are by nature invariably either transitive or intransitive. One verb that is essentially intransitive is the verb *to be*, which can therefore never have an object. The same verb may be intransitive in one clause, and transitive in another clause, of the same sentence. The use of the verb in any given instance must determine whether it is transitive or intransitive.

Some verbs that seem essentially intransitive are, under certain conditions, transitive. Intransitive verbs used like verbs of causation, become transitive and take a direct object, which represents the real doer of the action, while the subject represents the causer of it.

Example:

I, who was rash, did not hesitate to follow her; but *swam* my horse over, and mounted on the back of the fish.

In this sentence, *swam* is used in the sense of *caused to swim*; the horse performed the act of swimming, and the person speaking caused him to perform it.

Intransitive verbs are sometimes used in the passive voice by the help of an adverb; if the same sentence were expressed with the verb in the active voice, this adverb would be replaced by a preposition, whose object would be the subject of the verb in the passive form.

Example:

The terms of the combat were then *sworn to* with the utmost solemnity by all parties.

Active form: All parties then swore to the terms of the combat with the utmost solemnity.

Tense—Variations in the form of the verb to indicate the time of the action or being are called Tenses.

In participles, verbal nouns, and in the subjunctive mood, the tenses are hardly more than convenient names to distinguish forms, since the time ideas conveyed by these parts of the verb are not necessarily those indicated by the tense names.

In the infinitive, the present tense is used to express action contemporaneous with that of the main verb, whether present, past or future; the perfect is used to express an action prior to that of the main verb.

Mood—Finite verbs have different forms to represent the mood or manner in which the action or being expressed by them is to be viewed. There are three moods:

Indicative, representing the action or being as fact.

Subjunctive, representing the action or being as only thought of. This thought may be expressed as a wish, a fear, a purpose, a condition, a concession, etc.

Examples:

Wish—O that I *might have* my request; and that God *would give* me the thing that I long for!

Prayer—Thy kingdom *come*.

Purpose—Most mighty Cæsar, let me know some cause,

Lest I *be laughed* at when I tell them so.

Be silent that you *may hear*.

Fear—"Let us run away for fear he *should make* us enlist in his company."

Condition—If it *assume* my noble father's person, I'll speak to it.

She *would make* a better heroine than Clelia.

If reasons *were* as plentiful as blackberries, I would give no man a reason upon compulsion.

Concession—Though there *be* darkness, it shall be as the morning.

Imperative, expressing a command, a prayer or a request.

NOTE:—For practice in distinguishing moods, use Exercises 14 and 15.

Voice, a verb is active if its subject is represented as acting; passive, if its subject is represented as receiving the action.

The verb *to be* and other copulative verbs cannot be said to have voice.

Person and Number.—In the finite verb there are also certain variations of form to indicate person and number.

A finite verb agrees with its subject in person and number.

This rule has a few troublesome exceptions:

1. When the subject consists of two or more substantives connected by *and*, the verb must be plural; if the substantives are of different persons, the verb must agree with the substantive that has precedence in person, i. e., 1st has precedence over 2d, and 2d over 3d.

Examples:

Matthew, Mark, Luke and John *were* apostles.

You and mother and I *shall go* to-morrow.

2. When the subject consists of two or more substantives of the same person, connected by *or* or *nor*, the verb must be singular if all the substantives are singular, otherwise it must be plural.

Examples:

Neither Browning nor Tennyson *is* living.

Either John or his parents *were* wrong.

3. When the substantives connected by *or* or *nor* are of different persons, the verb takes its person from the one nearest to it.

Examples:

You or she or I *am* going.

Is she or you or I going?

Form for Conjugation of Verbs.

To lay

Principal parts: lay, laying, laid, laid.

Active Voice.

Passive Voice.

Indicative Mood.

Present

I lay
you lay
he lays
we lay
you lay
they lay

I am laid
you are laid
he is laid
we are laid
you are laid
they are laid

Past

I laid
you laid
he laid
we laid
you laid
they laid

I was laid
you were laid
he was laid
we were laid
you were laid
they were laid

Future

I shall lay
you will¹ or shall² lay
he will¹ or shall² lay
we shall lay
you will or shall lay
they will or shall lay

I shall be laid
you will¹ or shall² be laid
he will¹ or shall² be laid
we shall be laid
you will or shall be laid
they will or shall be laid

¹ *Will* with the second and third persons expresses futurity in main clauses, in co-ordinating relative clauses, and in those subordinate clauses in indirect discourse whose subjects are different from those of the clauses on which they depend. Examples: He will go to-morrow. I think that he will go to-day. I have spoken of my brother, who will be here soon.

² *Shall* with the second and third persons expresses futurity in all subordinate clauses except the cases noted above.

Perfect.

I have laid
you have laid
he has laid
we have laid
you have laid
they have laid

I have been laid
you have been laid
he has been laid
we have been laid
you have been laid
they have been laid

Pluperfect

I had laid
you had laid
he had laid
we had laid
you had laid
they had laid

I had been laid
you had been laid
he had been laid
we had been laid
you had been laid
they had been laid

Future-Perfect.

I shall have laid
you will¹ or shall² have
laid
he will¹ or shall² have
laid
we shall have laid
you will or shall have
laid
they will or shall have
laid

I shall have been laid
you will¹ or shall² have
been laid
he will¹ or shall² have
been laid
we shall have been laid
you will or shall have
been laid
they will or shall have
been laid

Subjunctive Mood.

Present

I lay
you lay
he lay
we lay
you lay
they lay

I be laid
you be laid
he be laid
we be laid
you be laid
they be laid

¹ See Note 1, page 62.

² See Note 2, page 62.

or

I may lay
you may lay
he may lay
we may lay
you may lay
they may lay

I may be laid
you may be laid
he may be laid
we may be laid
you may be laid
they may be laid

Past

I laid
you laid
he laid
we laid
you laid
they laid

I were laid
you were laid
he were laid
we were laid
you were laid
they were laid

or

I might lay
you might lay
he might lay
we might lay
you might lay
they might lay

I might be laid
you might be laid
he might be laid
we might be laid
you might be laid
they might be laid

Future

I should lay
you would¹ or should² lay

he would¹ or should² lay

we should lay
you would or should lay

they would or should lay

I should be laid
you would¹ or should² be
laid
he would¹ or should² be
laid
we should be laid
you would or should be
laid
they would or should be
laid

¹ *Would* corresponds to *will*; see Note 1, page 62.

² *Should* corresponds to *shall*; see Note 2, page 62.

Perfect.

I have laid
you have laid
he have laid
we have laid
you have laid
they have laid

I have been laid
you have been laid
he have been laid
we have been laid
you have been laid
they have been laid

or

I may have laid
you may have laid
he may have laid
we may have laid
you may have laid
they may have laid

I may have been laid
you may have been laid
he may have been laid
we may have been laid
you may have been laid
they may have been laid

Pluperfect

I had laid
you had laid
he had laid
we had laid
you had laid
they had laid

I had been laid
you had been laid
he had been laid
we had been laid
you had been laid
they had been laid

or

I might have laid
you might have laid
he might have laid
we might have laid
you might have laid
they might have laid

I might have been laid
you might have been laid
he might have been laid
we might have been laid
you might have been laid
they might have been laid

Future-Perfect.

I should have laid	I should have been laid
you would ¹ or should ²	you would ¹ or should ²
have laid	have been laid
he would ¹ or should ²	he would ¹ or should ²
have laid	have been laid
we should have laid	we should have been laid
you would or should	you would or should
have laid	have been laid
they would or should	they would or should
have laid	have been laid

Imperative Mood.

<i>Present</i> , lay (you, singular and plural)	be laid (you, singular and plural)
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Verbals.

Infinitives

<i>Present</i> , to lay	to be laid
<i>Perfect</i> , to have laid	to have been laid

Participles

<i>Present</i> , laying	being laid
<i>Past</i> , laid	laid
<i>Perfect</i> , having laid	having been laid

Verbal Nouns

<i>Present</i> , laying	being laid
<i>Perfect</i> , having laid	having been laid

The so-called **Progressive Forms** of the verb consist of the verb *to be*, followed by the present active participle of the verb to be conjugated.

Emphatic forms of the present and past tenses are made by using *do* and *did* with the infinitive of the verb conjugated.

¹ See Note 1, page 62.

² See Note 2, page 62.

Defective Verbs.

There is in English a large class of important verbs that cannot be fully conjugated and are hence called defective verbs. They are frequently misnamed auxiliary, but in reality they are notional verbs, and are followed by an infinitive that completes their meaning. These verbs so used must not be confused with the same forms used as auxiliaries; the examples given below should be studied carefully with a view to distinguishing between the notional and auxiliary uses of the same word. Some of these verbs are never used as auxiliaries.

Can is a defective verb, with past tense *could*. These two forms are used with all persons and in both numbers, in both indicative and subjunctive moods. *Can* is always a notional verb, and is followed by a complementary infinitive.

Examples:

I *can* do all that may become a man.

In this example, *can* and *do* are both notional verbs, *can* being finite, *do* infinitive, completing the idea of ability expressed by *can*.

Some of them *could* not refrain from tears at the sight of their old master.

Here *could* and *refrain* are both notional, *could* meaning *were able*, and *refrain* completing the idea of ability.

I *could* a tale unfold whose lightest word
Would harrow up thy soul.

In this example, *could* is in the subjunctive mood, past tense, and the meaning is, "I should be able (if I wished) to unfold a tale," etc.

May, past *might*, has been already shown as an auxiliary forming certain subjunctive tenses. As a notional verb it means *is permitted* or *allowed*, and is

followed by a complementary infinitive. These forms are used in the subjunctive as well as the indicative.

Examples:

Auxiliary:

Suspicion *may be* no fault, but showing it *may be* a great one.

She went back to the table, half hoping she *might find* another key on it.

Notional:

May I with right and conscience make this claim?

The meaning here is: Is it permitted me, etc.

He *might* have mustered for a tall *Scapula*; that is, his form was such as to permit, etc.

Ought, must, should, meaning *ought*, and *used*, are invariable in form and are followed by a complementary infinitive.

Examples:

It would seem as if it *ought* to be the simplest affair in the world to light up a smudge.

If thou wilt, we *must* hear thee.

A man's first care *should* be to avoid the reproaches of his own heart; his next, to escape the censure of the world.

We *used* to fix a little board outside the parlor window, and cover it with bread crumbs in hard weather.

Shall, past *should*, in verb phrases expressing volition or determination, is a notional verb, and is followed by a complementary infinitive. In verb phrases expressing futurity its use has become purely that of an auxiliary.

Examples:

Auxiliary, expressing futurity:

We *shall work* for an age at a sitting.

But Clive well knew that he *should* not be *suffered* to retain undisturbed possession of his conquest.

Notional, expressing volition, followed by complementary infinitive:

You *shall* still be Lady Clare.

The crew *should* walk the plank, and the captain

should dance from his own yard-arm, and then

I would take the passengers in hand.

Will, past *would*, meaning *wills* or *desires*, is a notional verb, and is followed by a complementary infinitive. It is used in both indicative and subjunctive moods, to express volition or determination. As an auxiliary forming future tenses, it has already been shown.

Examples:

Auxiliary, expressing futurity:

This way the king *will* come.

A wight he *was* whose very sight *would* entitle him "Mirror of Knighthood."

Notional, expressing volition, followed by complementary infinitive:

I *will* make you brooches and toys for your delight.

I myself heard the king say he *would* not be ransomed.

Would is often used with a present meaning in the sense of "wish."

Example:

I *would* my horse had the speed of your tongue.

Will and *would* are also used in verb phrases equivalent to present and past tenses of repeated or habitual action.

Example:

Many *will* swoon when they do look on blood.

At intervals there *would* be a lull, as if the storm giant had paused for breath.

Exercise 14.—*Point out the defective verbs in the following sentences, also the complementary infinitive following each. Be careful to distinguish between the forms used as auxiliaries and those used as notional verbs.*

1. He that is stricken blind cannot forget
The precious treasure of his eyesight lost.
2. I would the gods had made thee poetical.
3. Will his majesty
Give Richard leave to live till Richard die?
4. One may be more cunning than another, but not
more cunning than everybody else.
5. Though there be darkness, it shall be as the
morning.
6. What you will have, I'll give, and willing, too;
For do we must what force will have us do.
7. The cause is in my will: I will not come.
8. You have done that you should be sorry for.
9. Thou mayest, thou shalt; I will not go with thee:
I will instruct my sorrows to be proud.
10. These many men shall die; their names are
pricked.
11. If you would have your guests merry with cheer,
Be so yourself, or so at least appear.
12. May I with right and conscience make this claim?
13. I cannot tell: things must be as they may.
14. I am glad thou canst speak no better English;
for, if thou couldst, thou wouldst find me such a
plain king that thou wouldst think I had sold my
farm to buy my crown.
15. I will tell it softly;
Yon crickets shall not hear it.
16. His eyes are humbler than they used to be.

17. And not a man of them that we shall take
Shall taste our mercy.
18. But tell the Dauphin I will keep my state.
19. So may a thousand actions, once afoot,
End in one purpose.
20. Had I been any god of power, I would
Have sunk the sea within the earth.
21. Lady—I could weep, madam, would it do you good.
Queen—And I could sing, would weeping do me
good,
And never borrow any tear of thee.
22. Your face, my thane, is as a book where men
May read strange matters.
23. Each should try to succeed in whatever he
undertakes.
24. Many will swoon when they do look on blood.
25. Once a year also the neighbors would gather
together and go on a gypsy party to Epping
forest.
26. Gloucester, 'tis true that we are in great danger;
The greater therefore should our courage be.
27. Either our history shall with full mouth
Speak fully of our acts, or else our grave,
Like Turkish mute, shall have a tongueless mouth,
Not worshipp'd with a waxen epitaph.
28. Will it never be day? I will trot to-morrow a
mile, and my way shall be paved with English
faces.
29. I will not say so, for fear I should be faced out of
my way, but I would it were morning, for I
would fain be about the ears of the English.
30. I will be king in my own domains, and nowhere
else; and my first act of dominion shall be to hang
the Abbot.

31. Brother, thou shouldst have used thy strength with more discretion.
32. Thou mayst call me the Clerk of Copmanhurst.
33. The hermit could scarcely forbear from smiling at his guest's reply.
34. I would pay much gold and silver to ransom my captivity.

Form for Parsing Finite Verbs.

1. Principal Parts
2. Weak or Strong
3. Transitive or Intransitive
4. Object
5. Tense
6. Mood
7. Voice
8. Person
9. Number
10. Subject

Exercise 15.—*Parse the finite verbs in the following sentences:*

1. Make hay while the sun shines.
2. To me the meanest flower that blows can give Thoughts that do often lie too deep for tears.
3. Find we another home, a better land,
Since ours has proved unkind.
4. 'Twere best to speak no harm of Brutus here.
5. What he hath lost, noble Macbeth hath won.
6. If it assume my noble father's person, I'll speak to it.
7. May there be no moaning of the bar
When I put out to sea.

8. Many moons and many winters will have come and
will have vanished,
Ere I come again to see you.
9. By fairy hands their knell is rung,
By forms unseen their dirge is sung.
10. We are but minutes; use us well,
For how we are used you must some day tell.
11. Be silent that you may hear.
12. Mowgli laid his head down on Bagheera's back and
slept so soundly that he never waked when he was
put down by Mother Wolf in her home cave.
13. Mowgli had never seen an Indian city before.
14. You have a nimble wit. I think 'twas made of
Atalanta's heels.
15. Now is the winter of our discontent
Made glorious summer by this sun of York.
16. She would make a better heroine than Clelia.
17. Mr. Franklin was considered a person of great
wisdom and integrity, and was respected by all
who knew him, although he supported his family
by the humble trade of boiling soap and making
tallow candles.
18. Tell me what these dangers are, that I may judge
whether manhood calls upon me to face them or
to fly them.
19. His life was gentle and the elements
So mix'd in him, that nature might stand up
And say to all the world, "This was a man."
20. Brutus smote Cæsar that Rome might be free.
21. Full often he wished that the wind might rage.
22. Love thy neighbor as thyself.
23. Though this be madness, yet there is method in it.
24. Evil he had done, without doubt, as evil had been
done to him, but how many have done evil, while
receiving only good.

25. The Dormouse and the Hatter were having tea at
the March Hare's.
26. All day the low-hung clouds
Have dropped their garnered fulness down.
27. I wonder if I've been changed in the night?
28. The young lambs are bleating in the meadows,
The young birds are chirping in the nest.
29. Your heart's desires be with you.
30. He that doth the raven feed
Be comfort to my age.
31. She is singing an air that is known to me.
32. The King's son have I landed by himself.
33. Take heed lest thou fall.
34. Should I do so, I should belie my thoughts.
35. Take special care my greetings be delivered.
36. This great work was entered upon some years ago.
37. I feared lest it might anger thee.
38. Were you not sent for?
39. God knows if thou or I shall live till England is
won.
40. For days they would be like brother and sister, or
the dearest friends.
41. My glass shall not persuade me I am old
So long as youth and thou are of one date.
42. Strickles would not have it so, and, dashing into
the river, swam his horse for the bridge, and gained
it with some little trouble.
43. How can I, who am the younger, sing before our
ancient host?
44. I am not one of those who think the people are
never in the wrong.
45. You spotted snakes with double tongue,
Thorny hedgehogs, be not seen.

46. Gather ye rosebuds while ye may.
 Old Time is still a-flying,
 And this same flower that smiles to-day,
 To-morrow will be dying.
47. If you will be married to-morrow, you shall;
 And to Rosalind, if you will.
48. Over a low couch the setting sun had thrown its
 latest ray,
 Where in his last strong agony a dying warrior lay.

The Infinitive.

Forms.

(from the verb *to lay*.)

Active Voice	Passive Voice
<i>Present Tense</i> —to lay	to be laid
<i>Perfect Tense</i> —to have laid	to have been laid

Uses.

1. **Complementary**—used with the special notional verbs, *can, may, must, ought, used*, etc., to complete their meaning.

Example:

I may not *tarry*.

2. **Noun**—used in various noun constructions.

Examples:

To hear is *to obey*.

Learn *to labor* and *to wait*.

I had nothing left for it but *to fall*.

3. **Adjective**—used attributively and in the predicate.

Examples:

Leaves have their time *to fall*.

Where bread is wanting, all's *to be sold*.

4. **Adverb**—to modify verbs, adjectives or adverbs, in various adverbial relationships.

Examples:

Fools who came *to scoff* remained to pray.

The gods are hard *to reconcile*.

Some are too foolish *to commit* follies.

5. **Forming with its subject a noun phrase which is the object of some verb.**

Example:

I see the lights of the village *gleam* through the mist and the snow.

6. **Absolutely**

Example:

Yet *to say* truth, too late I thus contest.

Exercise 16.—State the use and construction of the infinitives in the following sentences:

noun 1. To give is more blessed than to receive. *noun*

adv. 2. 'Tis hard to part when friends are dear.

adv. 3. Cease to do evil; learn to do well. *adv.*

4. I was requested to give my advice. *noun phrase*

5. 'Tis time to part. *adv.*

6. Teach me to feel another's woe. *adv.*

absolute 7. To hide the fault I see. *absolute*

8. Music hath charms to soothe the savage breast. *noun phrase*

absolute 9. She used to say that she and Mr. Peter Goldthwaite had often spent a sociable evening by the kitchen fire. *absolute*

10. Leaves have their time to fall, *adv.*
And flowers to wither at the north wind's breath.

11. Jack and Jill went up the hill

absolute To fetch a pail of water.

12. Be swift to hear, slow to speak, slow to wrath. *noun*

12. Cousin, I am too young to be your father, ~~adverb~~
Though you are old enough to be my heir.
13. They that stand high have many blasts to shake ~~complement~~
them.

- ~~verb~~ 14. To seek thee did I often rove
Through woods and on the green.
15. I must go to seek a dewdrop here ~~complement~~
And hang a pearl in every cowslip's ear.

16. Yet, to say truth, too late I thus contest. ~~adverb~~
17. A comelier, braver boy was nowhere to be seen. ~~adverb~~

- ~~verb~~ 18. To hesitate is to be lost. ~~adverb~~
19. You may go out and play in the new snow. ~~complement~~
20. Thou shalt give it to Orestes. ~~complement~~
21. And Guinevere

- Stood by the castle walls to watch him pass. ~~complement~~
22. She heard the rabbit mutter to itself, "Oh, my fur ~~complement~~
and my whiskers!"
23. By my faith, niece, you have great reason to be sad. ~~adverb~~
24. Bliss was it at that dawn to be alive; ~~adjective~~
But to be young was very heaven.

25. You are not to believe a word of it, even if it is ~~complement~~
true.

- ~~verb~~ 26. To lengthen thy life, lessen thy meals.
27. He saw her hair, like the brown sea-weed,
On the billows fall and rise. ~~complement~~
28. I make the netted sunbeams dance ~~complement~~
Against my sandy shallows.

29. The reward of one duty is the power to fulfill ~~complement~~
another.
30. That same prayer doth teach us to render the deeds ~~complement~~
of mercy.

31. I rather choose
~~adverb~~ To wrong the dead, to wrong myself and you,
Than I will wrong such honorable men.

32. I myself heard the king say that he would not be ransomed. *verb*

33. *How* To end a tale of length,
Troy in our weakness stands, not in her strength.

34. How few there are who have courage enough to own their faults, or resolution enough to mend them! *verb*

Absolutely To be sure, she would dissolve in tears when she found herself left out.

36. The capital leading questions on which you must this day decide are these: first, whether you ought to concede, and secondly, what your concession ought to be. *adjective*

37. The wreath was to be of olive. *noun phrase*

38. The education which my father gave me was in itself much more fitted for training me to know than to do. *adverb*

adp. 39. Some books are to be tasted, others to be swallowed, and some few to be chewed and digested. *adp.*

40. "Why, this is beautiful, too beautiful to be believed," said the oak. *adp.*

41. For the present we part, nor must we be seen to hold conversation. *noun phrase*

Form for Parsing Infinitives.

1. Principal Parts
2. Weak or Strong
3. Transitive or Intransitive
4. Object
5. Voice.
6. Tense
7. Use and Construction

Exercise 17.—*Parse the infinitives in the following sentences:*

1. The pleasant'st angling is to see the fish
Cut with her golden oar the silver stream,
And greedily devour the treacherous bait.
2. The sun on the hill forgot to die,
And the lilies revived, and the dragon fly
Came back to dream on the river.
3. A temper to bear much has much to bear.
4. Wish not so much to live long as to live well.
5. To know
That which before us lies in daily life
Is the prime wisdom.
6. I was asked to give my opinion.
7. O come ye in peace here, or come ye in war,
Or to dance at our bridal, young Lord Lochinvar?
8. Where ignorance is bliss
'Tis folly to be wise.
9. You are not one to be desired.
10. To make matters worse, next week there was a
circus coming, to which we had all been forbidden
to go.
11. My fairest child, I have no song to give you.
12. We have left undone those things which we ought
to have done.
13. Full many a flower is born to blush unseen,
And waste its sweetness on the desert air.
14. If you have tears, prepare to shed them now.
15. 'Tis better to have loved and lost
Than never to have loved at all.
16. None knew thee but to love thee,
Nor named thee but to praise.
17. Darest thou then to beard the lion in his den?

18. Yours is a higher lot never to have lied and treckled, than to have shared honors won by dishonor.
19. Fair daffodils, we weep to see.
You haste away so soon.
20. The boat was nowhere (to be seen).
21. I deem it no shame to have wept over the grave of my poor dead relative.
22. To be brief, there is scarce an ornament of either sex which one or the other of my correspondents has not inveighed against.
23. Thy words are too precious to be cast away on curs.
24. 'Tis a fearful thing in winter
To be shattered by the blast.
25. He seems to have forgotten his condescension in coming to live at Cranford.
26. The world does not require so much to be informed as to be reminded.
27. You should have sold your own lands to see other men's; then, to have seen much, and to have nothing, is to have rich eyes and poor hands.
28. 'Twill be no crime to have been Cato's friend.
29. To be sure, he should have called to see you.
30. If he belong to that party, he must already have given them the alarm.
31. He that hath ears to hear, let him hear.
32. To be honest, as this world goes, is to be one man picked out of ten thousand.
33. How bitter a thing it is to look into happiness through another man's eyes!
34. It is good for us to be here.
35. Men are born to be serviceable to one another.
36. They have a right to censure that have a heart to help.

37. I will be what you wish me to be.

38. Teach your child to hold his tongue; he'll learn fast enough to speak.

39. What would you have me do?

40. I should like to hear her try to repeat something now.

41. It is good to have been young in youth, and as years go on to grow older.

42. I should like to have been Shakespeare's shoeblack, just to have lived in his house, just to have worshipped him, to have run on his errands, and seen that sweet, serene face.

43. And does it not seem hard to you,
When all the sky is clear and blue,
And I should like so much to play,
To have to go to bed by day?

44. Do me the favor to deny me at once.

45. When the people's minds had had a little time to cool, they were ready enough to acknowledge their mistake.

46. So I piped; he wept to hear.

47. He's going to be a grizzly bear and spring out on us.

48. You cannot persuade them to burn their books of curious science.

49. When I seemed to have been dozing a long while, the master at Salem House unscrewed his flute into three pieces, put them up as before, and took me away.

50. He entered the house, which, to tell truth, Dame Winkle had always kept in neat order.

51. I have no spur
To prick the sides of my intent.

52. To be serious—the author is conscious of the numerous faults and imperfections of his work.

53. Were it possible for one of the Graces to have been animated by a Fury, the countenance could not have united such beauty with so much hatred, scorn, defiance, and resentment.

The Participle.

Forms.

(from the verb *to lay*,)

Active Voice	Passive Voice
<i>Present Tense</i> —laying	being laid
<i>Past Tense</i> —laid	laid
<i>Perfect Tense</i> —having laid	having been laid

Uses—Frequently found in combination with auxiliaries to form various parts of the verb; for instance, in the form *to have been*, *have* is auxiliary, and *been* is participle.

Another important function is to serve as modifier of a substantive.

Example:

Ten thousand saw I at a glance

Tossing their heads in sprightly dance.

Form for Parsing Participles.

1. Principal Parts
2. Weak or Strong
3. Transitive or Intransitive
4. Object
5. Voice
6. Tense
7. Joined to what substantive?

Exercise 18.—*Parse the participles in the following sentences:*

1. Plunged in the battery smoke,
Right through the line they broke.
2. The wretch, concentrated all in self,
Living shall forfeit fair renown,
And doubly dying, shall go down
To the vile dust from whence he sprung,
Unwept, unhonored, and unsung.
3. The patient oxen stand,
Lifting the yoke-encumbered head.
4. Wide waves the eagle-plume,
Blended with the heather.
5. Ten thousand saw I at a glance
Tossing their heads in sprightly dance.
6. Ambition, ruled by reason and religion, is a
virtue.
7. The city having been captured, Aeneas fled.
8. There is a tide in the affairs of men
Which, taken at the flood, leads on to fortune.
9. The fire, with well-dried logs supplied,
Went roaring up the chimney wide.
10. Now the bright morning star, day's harbinger,
Comes dancing from the east.
11. There needs no ghost, my lord, come from the grave
To tell us this.
12. Long at the window he stood and wistfully gazed
at the landscape,
Washed with cold gray mist, the vapory breath of
the east wind.
13. He with his horrid crew
Lay vanquished, rolling in the fiery gulf,
Confounded though immortal.

14. My story being done, she gave me for my pains a world of sighs.
15. Drowned in yonder living blue,
The lark becomes a sightless song.
16. The heights by great men reached and kept
Were not attained by sudden flight.
17. The hare limped trembling through the frozen grass.
18. Something attempted, something done,
Has earned a night's repose.
19. Having taken this precaution, he advanced cautiously.
20. It is a little village of great antiquity, having been founded by some of the Dutch colonists.
21. United we stand, divided we fall.
22. Little Jack Horner sat in a corner,
Eating his Christmas pie.
23. He shall be like a tree planted by the rivers of waters.
24. Brom Bones was the hero of the scene, having come to the gathering on his favorite steed.
25. In an attitude imploring,
Hands upon his bosom crossed,
Wondering, worshipping, adoring,
Knelt the monk in rapture lost.
26. Having, then, faithfully listened to the great teachers, that you may enter into their thoughts, you have yet this higher advance to make: you have to enter into their hearts.
27. Truth, crushed to earth, shall rise again;
Error, wounded, writhes with pain.
28. Flag of the heroes who left us their glory,
Borne through the battlefield's thunder and flame,
Blazoned in song, and illumined in story,
Wave o'er us all who inherit their fame.

29. Washed in the blood of the brave and the blooming,
 Snatched from the altars of insolent foes.
 Burning with star-fires, but never consuming,
 Flash its broad ribbons of lily and rose.
30. The school house, being deserted, soon fell into decay.
31. No noble human thought, however buried in the dust of ages, can ever come to naught.
32. The trooper having been buried in the churchyard, the ghost rides forth in nightly quest of his head.
33. This happy night the Frenchmen are secure,
 Having all day caroused and banqueted.
34. These injuries having been comforted externally,
 Mr. Pecksniff having been comforted internally,
 they sat down.
35. Announced by all the trumpets of the sky,
 Arrives the snow.
36. All are architects of fate,
 Working on the walls of time.

The Verbal Noun.

Forms.

(from the verb *to lay*,)

Active Voice		Passive Voice	
<i>Present Tense</i> —laying		being laid	
<i>Perfect Tense</i> —having laid		having been laid	

Uses—The verbal noun has forms identical with certain forms of the participle, but it differs from the participle in its use. The participle is an adjective, modifying some substantive; the verbal noun takes some noun construction, such as subject or object of a verb, object of a preposition, etc.

Examples:

Verbal Noun:

Seeing is believing.

Participle:

Men, *seeing* your good works, will glorify God.

Form for Parsing Verbal Nouns.

1. Principal Parts
2. Weak or Strong
3. Transitive or Intransitive
4. Object
5. Voice
6. Tense
7. Construction as Noun.

Exercise 19.—*Parse the verbal nouns in the following sentences:*

1. Being ignorant is not so much a shame as being unwilling to learn.
2. There is much difference between imitating a good man, and counterfeiting him.
3. Having been poor is no shame, but being ashamed of it, is.
4. After tearing through innumerable hedges, leaping fences, jumping dykes, penetrating brambly copses, and getting dirty, ragged and tired, Ripton awoke from his dream.
5. Being in a ship is like being in a gaol, with the chance of being drowned.
6. I remember seeing some hoof-marks round about the fountain.
7. How now, fair shepherd?
Your heart is full of something that does take
Your mind from feasting.

8. Praising all alike is praising none.
9. Doing right is obeying God's law.
10. There was saddling and mounting in haste,
There was pricking o'er moor and o'er lea.
11. Genius is an infinite capacity for taking pains.
12. I hear the rushing of the blast.
13. Our greatest glory is not in never falling, but in
rising every time we fall.
14. The gifts we have, heaven lends for right using,
And not for ignoring, and not for abusing.
15. If eyes were made for seeing,
Then Beauty is its own excuse for being.
16. Reading maketh a full man; writing, an exact
man.
17. All that's good and great is done
Just by patient trying.
18. Suspicion may be no fault, but showing it may be
a great one.
19. Alas, poor duke! the task he undertakes
Is numbering sands and drinking oceans dry.
20. I discovered this by his being out on the second
or third evening of our visit, and by Mrs. Gum-
midge's looking up at the clock, between eight and
nine, and saying he was there.
21. A woman's preaching is like a dog's walking on
his hind legs. It is not done well; but you are
surprised to find it done at all.
22. They even spoiled the women's chats
By drowning their speaking
With shrieking and squeaking.
23. By straining every effort, you may succeed.
24. Where boasting ends, there dignity begins.
25. It is thinking that makes what we read ours.

26. Of making many books there is no end.
27. Continual dropping wears away the stone.
28. He is conscious of having done a good deed.
29. I hear a knocking at the south entry.
30. For my part, getting up seems not so easy
By half, as lying.
31. Ah, young man, you are happy in having been able
to unite the advantages of travel with those of
study.
32. I confess that he is right in holding me unworthy
of Romola; she is a Pleiad that may grow dim by
marrying any mortal.
33. He had left the neighborhood, partly through fear
of the goblin and Hans van Ripper, and partly in
mortification at having been suddenly dismissed by
the heiress.
34. You will not be here long without knowing where-
fore you were summoned.
35. I would advise no child's being taught music who
has not a natural aptitude for it.
36. The character of our thinking determines the nature
of our ideals.

Exercise 20.—*Distinguish between the participles and verbal nouns in the following sentences, giving, in each case, the construction.*

1. There is no great achievement that is not the result
of working and waiting.
2. There came a thoughtful man,
Searching nature's secrets.
3. By doing nothing we learn to do ill.
4. There was shedding of blood, and rending of hair.
5. The cattle are grazing,
Their heads never raising.

6. Toiling, rejoicing, sorrowing,
Onward through life he goes.
7. He that would honor win must not fear dying.
8. True worth is in being, not seeming,
In doing, each day that goes by,
Some little good—not in dreaming
Of great things to do by and by.
9. Seeing is believing.
10. In keeping thy commandments is great reward.
11. Sowing the seed comes before reaping the grain.
12. The farmers gave them ball for ball,
From behind each fence and farmyard wall,
Chasing the redcoats down the lane,
Then crossing the fields to emerge again
Under the trees at the turn of the road,
And only pausing to fire and load.
13. He felt the breath of the morning breeze
Blowing over the meadows brown.
14. For an instant after entering the room, the guest
stood still, retaining Hepzibah's hand, instinctively as a child does that of the person who guides it.
15. Banners bearing strange devices floated from the windows.
16. Press not a falling man too far.
17. While I nodded, nearly napping,
Suddenly there came a tapping.
18. I count myself in nothing else so happy
As in a soul remembering my good friends.
19. I heard the gay spring coming;
I saw the clover blooming;
I heard the blue-bird singing;
I saw the green grass springing.
20. There seemed to be no use in waiting by the
little door, so she went back to the table, half

hoping she might find another key on it, or at any rate a book of rules for shutting people up like telescopes.

21. I answered in a few words, but in the most submissive manner, lifting up my left hand and both mine eyes to the sun, as calling him for a witness; and, being almost famished with hunger, having not eaten a morsel for some hours before I left the ship, I found the demands of nature so strong upon me, that I could not forbear showing my impatience by putting my finger frequently on my mouth, to signify that I wanted food.
22. There was a rustling that seemed like a bustling
Of merry crowds jostling and pitching and
hustling;
Small feet were pattering, wooden shoes clattering;
Little hands clapping, and little tongues chattering;
And, like fowls in a farm-yard when barley is scattering,
Out came the children running;
All the little boys and girls,
With rosy cheeks and flaxen curls,
And sparkling eyes and teeth like pearls,
Tripping and skipping, ran merrily after
The wonderful music with shouting and laughter.
23. He knows it is his only chance of being asked to the banquet.
24. Never a word they spoke as they pulled ashore, being stunned with the horror of that screaming.
25. At this, the lass turned and ran out of that part of the house, leaving us alone together, Alan in high good humor at the furthering of his schemes, and I in bitter dudgeon at being called a Jacobite, and treated like a child.

26. "I have been enjoying the clang of the bells for the first time, Tito," she began; "I liked being shaken and deafened by them."
27. It was one of those spacious farmhouses, with high-ridged but lowly sloping roofs, built in the style handed down from the first Dutch settlers, the low projecting eaves forming a piazza along the front, capable of being closed up in bad weather.
28. Do not expose thyself to wounds and death, and render me forever miserable for having given the occasion.
29. Then be not coy, but use your time,
And, whilst ye may, go marry;
For, having lost but once your prime,
You may forever tarry.
30. To be prepared for war is one of the best ways of preserving peace.
31. After opening the house-door, she stood an instant on the threshold, hesitating whether she ought to ask the child to come in, or whether she should even speak to her.

Exercise 21.—*Miscellaneous Exercise for Parsing Verbs.*

1. Begone—begone! to rest—to rest!
You may sleep, you can sleep; I neither can nor may.
2. This earth shall have a feeling, and these stones
Prove armed soldiers, ere her native king
Shall falter under foul rebellion's arms.
3. Oh, that I might have my request,
And that God would grant me the thing that I long for!
4. There was none to bury him.

5. There are more things in heaven and earth,
 Horatio,
 Than are dreamt of in your philosophy.
6. If he likes to fly a kite sometimes, what of that?
 Franklin used to fly a kite! And a Quaker flying
 a kite is a much more ridiculous object than any-
 body else.
7. The Lord make his face to shine upon thee, and
 be gracious unto thee.
8. I would not live alway.
9. He would have been glad to hear more and more,
 and forever.
10. You were kneeled to, and importuned otherwise
 By all of us.
11. The smallest worm will turn, being trodden on.
12. Begone, dull care, thou and I shall never agree.
13. One must be poor to know the luxury of giving.
14. Blow, let us hear the purple glens replying.
15. No one should be judge in his own cause.
16. Sometimes his crew would be heard dashing along
 past the farmhouses at midnight.
17. The skipper had taken his little daughter
 To bear him company.
18. The lion and the unicorn
 Were fighting for the crown.
19. Long may our land be bright
 With freedom's holy light.
20. "A cat may look at a king," said Alice.
21. He persisted in repeating the question when he
 knew that I would not answer him.
22. There was never a good knife made of bad steel.
23. What a tide of woes
 Comes rushing on this land of ours!

24. O, call back yesterday, bid time return,
And thou shalt have twelve thousand fighting men!
25. He would not delay a moment in doing it.
26. For now should I have lain down and been quiet;
I should have slept.
27. Break up the Senate till another time
When Cæsar's wife shall meet with better dreams.
28. To thine own self be true,
And it must follow, as the night the day,
Thou canst not then be false to any man.
29. The root was torn from the ground just when he
fancied it was being loosened from the earth.
30. Decius, go tell them Cæsar will not come.
31. Mother, you have my father much offended.
32. The cause is in my will: I will not come.
33. True eloquence consists in saying all that should
be said, not all that could be said.
34. One good deed dying tongueless
Slaughters a thousand waiting upon that.
35. Among boys there are laws of honor and chival-
rous codes, not written or formally taught, but
intuitively understood by all, and invariably acted
upon by the loyal and the true.
36. My task accomplished and the long day done,
My wages taken and in my heart
Some late lark singing,
Let me be gathered to the quiet west.
37. It is his highness' pleasure that the queen
Appear in person here in court.
38. The morn in russet mantle clad
Walks o'er the dew of yon high eastern hill.
39. We may forgive those who bore us; we cannot for-
give those whom we bore.

40. When you do dance, I wish you
A wave o' the sea, that you might ever do
Nothing but that.
41. Imperious Cæsar, dead and turn'd to clay,
Might stop a hole to keep the wind away;
O that that earth, which kept the world in awe,
Should patch a wall to expel the winter's flaw!
42. I would my horse had the speed of your tongue.
43. By my troth, niece, thou wilt never get thee a
husband, if thou be so shrewd of thy tongue.
44. To be honest, to be kind—to earn a little and to
spend less, to make, upon the whole, a family
happier for his presence, to renounce when that
shall be necessary, and not be embittered, to keep
a few friends but those without capitulation—
above all, on the same grim condition, to keep
friends with himself—here is a task for all that a
man has of fortitude and bravery.
45. If you can imagine a lance, or a battering-ram,
or a hammer, weighing nearly half a ton, driven
by a cool, quiet mind, living in the handle of it,
you can imagine roughly what Kaa was like when
he fought.
46. The rivulet
Sends forth glad sounds, and tripping o'er its bed
Of pebbly sands, or leaping down rocks,
Seems with continuous laughter to rejoice
In its own being.
47. She could not help thinking that no one could so
well understand this as he.
48. Was it not Charles Lamb who wanted to return
grace after reading Shakespeare, little deeming in
humble simplicity that many of us yet to come
would be glad to return thanks for a jest of
Charles Lamb's?

49. How much better it is to weep at joy than to joy
at weeping.
50. But lest you should not understand me well,
I would detain you here some day or two.
51. Little did I dream that I should have lived to see
such disasters fallen upon her in a nation of
gallant men,
52. To serve King William for interest's sake would
have been a monstrous hypocrisy and treason.
53. He that falls in love with himself will have no
rivals.
54. To be trusted is a greater compliment than to be
loved.
55. Whoever wishes to attain an English style, familiar
but not coarse, and elegant but not ostentatious,
must give his days and nights to the volumes of
Addison.
56. Many a poor man's son would have lain still
And ne'er have spoken a loving word to you.
57. Many will swoon when they do look at blood.
58. Once a year also the neighbors would gather
together and go on a gypsy party to Epping
forest.
59. We two will wed to-morrow morn,
And you shall still be Lady Clare.
60. If it be a sin to covet honor,
I am the most offending soul alive.
61. How, how, Cordelia! Mend your speech a little,
Lest it may mar your fortunes.
62. Good-night, sweet prince,
And flights of angels sing thee to thy rest.
63. He used to be so good and brave.
64. I should leave grazing, were I of your flock,
And only live by gazing.

65. Every woodland tree is flashing like the dogwood,
Flashing like the white beam, swaying like the
reed.
66. Since all that I can do for thee
Is to do nothing, this my prayer must be:
That thou mayst never guess nor ever see
The all-endured this nothing done costs me.
67. In the midst of this sublime and terrible storm,
Dame Partington, who lived upon the beach, was
seen at the door of the house with mop and pattens,
trundling her mop and squeezing out the sea-
water, and vigorously pushing away the Atlantic
Ocean.
68. I like not only to be loved, but to be told that I
am loved.
69. They charged the jailer to keep them safely, who,
having received such a charge, thrust them into the
inner prison.

THE ADJECTIVE.

Classes.

1. **Descriptive**—a word telling the kind of person or thing meant.
Examples: beautiful, white, American, babbling.
2. **Quantitative**—a word telling how much, or how many.
Examples: ten, much, less.
3. **Pronominal**—a word having the same form as a pronoun, but used to designate some noun or pronoun to which it is attached.
Examples: that, this, all, several.

NOTE:—*A, an* and *the* are articles belonging to the adjective class.

Uses.

1. **Simple Attribute**—placed before the substantive which it modifies.
Example:
Parting is *such sweet* sorrow.
2. **Predicate Adjective**—used to modify a substantive, and at the same time to complete the predicate.
Example:
Some are born *great*.
3. **Objective Complement**—used to modify a substantive, and at the same time to show the effect of the verb on the substantive.
Example:
There are thoughts that make the strong heart *weak*.

4. **Noun**—used instead of some general noun like *men* or *people*.

Example:

Fortune favors the *brave*.

Comparison.

Adjectives have three degrees of comparison: positive, comparative, and superlative. The comparative is formed by adding *er*, and the superlative by adding *est* to the positive form. Most adjectives of more than one syllable form the comparative by prefixing *more*, and the superlative by prefixing *most* to the positive form.

Some adjectives are compared irregularly, as, for instance:

<i>Positive</i>	<i>Comparative</i>	<i>Superlative</i>
good or well	better	best
bad or ill	worse	worst
little	{ less lesser	least
many }	more	most
much }		
far	farther }	farthest }
	further }	furthest }
late	latter }	last }
	later }	latest }
no }	former	first }
positive }	inner	foremost }
form }	outer	inmost
	upper	outermost
		uppermost

Some adjectives, like numerals and pronominal adjectives, for instance, do not admit of comparison.

Form for Parsing Adjectives.

1. Class
2. Comparison
3. Degree
4. Joined to what noun or pronoun
5. Use

Exercise 22.—*Parse the adjectives in the following sentences:*

1. For sweetest things turn sourest by their deeds;
Lilies that fester smell far worse than weeds.
2. My advice is that you endeavor to be honestly rich
or contentedly poor.
3. The most convenient habit that you can acquire is
that of letting your habits sit loose upon you.
4. Half a loaf is better than no bread.
5. Can you make it whole by crying
Till your eyes and nose are red?
6. He walked along, while bright and red
Uprose the morning sun.
7. As the sun breaks through the darkest clouds,
So honor peereth in the meanest habit.
8. There are thoughts that make the strong heart
weak.
9. Brightest and best of the sons of the morning,
Dawn on our darkness.
10. Beauty's tears are lovelier than her smiles.
11. Hope springs eternal in the human breast.
12. The measure thereof is longer than the earth and
broader than the sea.
13. Some are born great.
14. She stood silent, as the heralds pressed her hand!
15. Wherefore do the wicked live, become old, yea, wax
mighty in power?

16. The day is cold and dark and dreary.
17. Ten thousand fleets sweep over thee in vain.
18. How lush and lusty the grass looks, how green!
19. Delightful is this loneliness.
20. What conquest brings he home?
21. How many things by season season'd are?
22. Parting is such sweet sorrow.
23. And he sometimes gets so little
That there's none of him at all.
24. All things are cheap to the saving, dear to the
wasteful.
25. The absent are never without fault, nor the present
without excuse.
26. Poverty, poetry and new titles of honor make men
ridiculous.
27. Some are born too foolish to commit follies.
28. The beautiful is as useful as the useful.
29. Few and short were the prayers we said.
30. Now sings the woodland loud and long;
The distance takes a lovelier hue;
And, drowned in yonder living blue,
The lark becomes a sightless song.
31. There was silence in a moment, and several of the
daisies turned white.
32. For, indeed, the fact is there are idle poor and idle
rich, and there are busy poor and busy rich.
33. Her children shall rise up and call her blessed.
34. A thousand years in thy sight are but as yesterday
when it passeth.
35. How long shall I be patient? Ah, how long shall
tender duty make me suffer wrong?
36. Green be thy turf above thee,
Friend of my better days!

37. If it be sin to covet honor, I am the most offending soul alive.
38. How various his employments whom the world calls idle.
39. 'Tis only noble to be good.
40. He is the freeman whom the truth makes free.
41. I wonder if I've changed in the night? Let me think. Was I the same when I got up this morning? I almost think I can remember feeling a little different.
42. I'm the most remarkable of all the five that were in the shell.
43. How can I, who am the younger, sing before our ancient host?
44. This fierce spirit of liberty is stronger in the English Colonies probably than in any other people of the earth.
45. What a piece of work is a man!
46. To be honest, to be kind—to earn a little and to spend less, to make, upon the whole, a family happier for his presence, to renounce when that shall be necessary and not be embittered, to keep a few friends but those without capitulation—above all, on the same grim condition, to keep friends with himself—here is a task for all that a man has of fortitude and delicacy.
47. Heracles was the strongest of all. But Jason himself was the best of all the archers.
48. That age is best which is the first
When youth and blood are warmer;
But, being spent, the worst and worst
Times still succeed the former.
49. Dear God! the very houses seem asleep;
And all that mighty heart is lying still.

50. In that hour of deep contrition
He beheld with clearer vision.
51. All men think all men mortal but themselves.
52. How marvellous are Thy works, O Lord!
53. What horses, and what a man!
54. All seemeth as calm as an infant's dream.
55. None but the brave deserves the fair.
56. He has put down the mighty from their seats.
57. The prayers of the wicked are of no avail.
58. Poverty wants some things, luxury many things,
avarice all things.
59. What light through yonder window breaks?
60. All the world's a stage,
And all the men and women merely players.
61. What man is free from sin?
62. Each morning sees some task begun,
Each evening sees it close.
63. How far that little candle throws his beam!
64. Ten thousand saw I at a glance.
65. While leanest beasts in pastures feed,
The fattest ox the first must bleed.
66. To me the meanest flower that blows can give
Thoughts that do often lie too deep for tears.
67. What freezings have I felt, what dark days seen,
What old December's bareness everywhere!
68. The rose looks fair, but fairer we it deem
For that sweet odor which doth in it live.
69. Of their sweet deaths are sweetest odors made.
70. What luckless apple did we taste
To make us mortal and thee waste!
71. Seamen three! What men be ye?
Gotham's three wise men we be.

72. Heard melodies are sweet, but those unheard
Are sweeter.
73. And yet 'tis flesh and blood alone
That makes her so divine!
74. He who ascends to mountain tops shall find
The loftiest peaks most wrapped in clouds and
snow.
75. They which govern most make least noise.
76. Her hat, with shady brim,
Made her tressy forehead dim.
77. For me the Heavenly Bridegroom waits,
To make me pure of sin.
78. See what a grace was seated on this brow.
79. O world, in very truth thou art too young!
80. She made the white rose-petals fall,
And turned the red rose white.
81. They call you proud and hard,
England, my England!
82. This is mine own, my native land.
83. You think him humble; God accounts him proud.
84. The shower has left the myrtles and the violet banks
so fresh.
85. Attention held them mute.
86. Thy greatness hath made me great.
87. I never was what is popularly called superstitious.
88. I hope all will be well.
89. Talking is one of the fine arts, the noblest, the most
important, and the most difficult.
90. Creditors have better memories than debtors.
91. There are few places more favorable to the study
of character than an English churchyard.
92. "My very dog," sighed poor Rip, "has forgotten
me."

THE ADVERB.

Classes.

1. **Simple**—adjuncts of verbs, adjectives, and other adverbs expressing:

Time: *then, soon, early, to-day, when*, etc.

Place: *there, where, yonder, outside*, etc.

Manner: *how, thus, beautifully, well*, etc.

Degree: *so, very, the, much*, etc.

Number: *twice, thrice*, etc.

Cause: *why, wherefore, therefore*, etc.

Assertion and Negation: *certainly, surely, yes, no, yea, nay, ay*.

2. **Conjunctive**—introducing dependent clauses, which they connect with other clauses, while modifying some verb, adjective, or adverb within their own clauses.

The commonest conjunctive adverbs are those expressing :

Time: *when, whenever, as, while*.

Example: It was the time *when* lilies blow.

Place: *where* and its compounds, *whence, whither*.

Example: I know a bank *where* the wild thyme grows.

Manner: *as, how, however*.

Example: A man may see *how* this world goes, with no eyes.

Degree: *as, the*.

Example: *The* more I look, the more I prove
There's still more cause *why* should love.

Cause: *why, wherefore*.

Example: I know not *why* I am so sad.

Comparison.

Adverbs are compared like adjectives, but more frequently by prefixing *more*, and *most*, than with the endings *er* and *est*.

Some adverbs are compared irregularly, as:

<i>Positive</i>	<i>Comparative</i>	<i>Superlative</i>
well	better	best
little	less	least
much	more	most
far	farther } further }	farthest } furthest }
badly }		
ill }	worse	worst

Some adverbs, like twice, quite, completely, etc., cannot be compared.

Form for Parsing Adverbs.

1. Simple Adjuncts—

Class (if exclamatory or interrogative, state that fact, too)

Comparison

Degree

Joined to what verb, adjective or adverb

2. Conjunctive—

Special class

Joined to what verb, adjective or adverb

Introduces what clause, and connects it with what other clause

Exercise 23.—*Parse the adverbs in the following sentences:*

(Examples of conjunctive adverbs will be found in **Exercise 31.**)

1. How bravely thou becomest thy bed, fresh lily!
2. Rashly and angrily I promised; but patiently and becomingly will I perform.
3. Gloucester, 'tis true that we are in great danger;
The greater therefore should our courage be.
4. I could not love thee, dear, so much,
Lov'd I not honor more.
5. You should have wept her yesterday
Wasting upon her bed:
But wherefore should you weep to-day
That she is dead?
6. Does the road wind uphill all the way?
7. With how sad steps, O Moon, thou climb'st the
skies!
How silently and with how sad a face!
8. Not that I loved Cæsar less, but Rome more.
9. We look before and after,
And pine for what is not.
10. From the inn-yard came a hackney-chaise in a most
deplorably crazy state.
11. Let me be better acquainted with thee.
12. Up rose old Barbara Frietchie then.
13. Weaving spiders, come not here;
Beetles black, approach not near.
14. How come you thus, stranger?
15. She was no longer Lady Clare.
16. I sometimes think that never blows so red
The rose as where some buried Cæsar bled.

17. Enough, no more ;
 'Tis not so sweet now as it was before.
18. Fly further off, my lord, fly further off.
19. A welll brought up duck turns its toes quite out,
 just like his father and mother—so !
20. Man wants but little here below.
21. Go, Pindarus, get higher on that hill.
22. He prayeth best, who loveth best
 All things, both great and small.
23. I have never seen faces more vividly lit up with
 joy than the faces of those Indian singers.
24. I have no name—
 I am but two days old.
25. Where are you going, my pretty maid ?
26. God is our refuge and strength,
 A very present help in trouble.
27. While all the other young people were dancing, she
 was sitting, most unwillingly, among the
 chaperons.
28. Why art thou cast down, O my soul ?
29. No, believe me, 'tis very cold ; the wind is
 northerly.
30. O, 'tis too true !
31. We have sworn, my lord, already.
32. O damsel, be ye wise
 To call him shamed who is but overthrown ?
33. O whither, whither dost thou fly ?
34. No statesman ever attacked another more fero-
 ciously than Fox had attacked North.
35. He who judges least, I think,
 Is he who judges best.
36. I will watch to-night ;
 Perchance 'twill walk again.

37. He most lives
Who thinks most, feels the noblest, acts the best.
38. Nay, certainly there is no truth in him.
39. We all know that the nightingale sings more nobly
than the lark.
40. Swiftly walk over the western wave,
Spirit of night!
41. Ever let the Fancy roam,
Pleasure never is at home.
42. The moon that once was round and full
Is now a silver boat.
43. Go, and do thou likewise.
44. The man in the moon
Came down too soon.
45. The cat is the masterpiece of nature; and the moun-
tain lion was one of the most terribly armed and
powerful of the cat family.
46. Whither wilt thou lead me? Speak; I'll go no
further.
47. Most humbly do I take my leave, my lord.
48. I thrice presented him a kingly crown, which he
did thrice refuse.
49. Hither she comes.
50. You come most carefully upon your hour.
51. Certainly, a woman's thought runs before her
action.
52. Never, perhaps, was the change which the progress
of civilization has made in the art of war more
strikingly illustrated than on that day.

THE PREPOSITION.

The particular use of the preposition is to show relationship, to serve as a connective between its object and some other word in the sentence. It may connect two different elements, a noun and a verb, a noun and an adjective, etc.

The object of a preposition may be:

A Substantive.

Example:

Nearer and round about *her*, the manifold flowers of the *garden* poured out their souls in *odors*.

An Adjective used as a Noun.

Example:

The star-spangled banner shall wave
O'er the land of the *free*, and the home of the
brave.

A Verbal Noun.

Example:

The moon never beams without *bringing* me
dreams
Of the beautiful Annabel Lee.

An Infinitive.

Example:

None ever knew thee but *to love* thee.

A Prepositional Phrase.

Example:

He has borne in triumph from *among you* the
gravest, wisest, most reverend head.

A Clause.

Example:

We'll make the most of *what we have*.

The preposition, with its object and modifiers, forms a phrase which is usually an adjective or an adverbial modifier, sometimes a noun.

Form for Parsing Prepositions.

To parse a preposition, tell—

1. Its object and the word connected with it
2. Its phrase
3. Use of phrase, whether as adjective, adverb, or noun
4. Construction of phrase

Exercise 24.—*Parse the prepositions in the following sentences:*

1. The moon rose o'er the city
Behind the dark church-tower.
2. Under the wide and starry sky
Dig the grave and let me lie:
Glad did I live, and gladly die,
And I laid me down with a will.
3. Merrily, merrily shall I live now,
Under the blossom that hangs on the bough.
4. With how sad steps, O Moon, thou climb'st the
skies!
How silently and with how wan a face!
5. She is young, and of a noble, modest nature.
6. The damsel, upon this, told him that he had no means of retreat but by cutting down the harvest which was before him and by uprooting a tree which grew in the middle of the field.
7. The beautiful Alcina advanced, and greeted him with an air at once dignified and courteous.
8. I'll put a girdle round about the earth
In forty minutes.
9. Everybody was full of what had taken place on the ramparts.

10. All that's good and great is done
Just by patient trying.
11. The little bird sits at his door in the sun.
12. The shouts of war die on the gale.
13. He never spoke to her except when he gave her a
few brief orders.
14. He is conscious of having done a good deed.
15. Down swept the chill wind from the mountain
peak.
16. The moving moon went up the sky.
17. Addison kept himself to a few friends, and very
rarely opened himself, except in their company.
18. None knew thee but to love thee,
Nor named thee but to praise.
19. Each should try to succeed in whatever he under-
takes.
20. Genius is an infinite capacity for taking pains.
21. Then the lad went in without trembling, for he,
too, was a lord's son.
22. Here shall we see
No enemy
But winter and rough weather.
23. Her hair that lay along her back
Was yellow like ripe corn.
24. Much depends on when and where you read a book.
25. Ah, young man, you are happy in having been able
to unite the advantages of travel with those of
study.
26. I will not cast away my physic but on those that
are sick.
27. Do you suppose we've nothing to do with our
bread but to give it to such red-faced fellows as
you?

28. There is nothing new except what is forgotten.
29. He has borne in triumph from among you the gravest, wisest, most reverend head.
30. Other ways exist besides through me.
31. Only be patient till we have appeased the multitude beside themselves with fear.
32. Shriller shrieks now mingling come
From within the plundered dome.
33. Every shepherd tells his tale
Under the hawthorn in the dale.
34. There was never a sail upon the ocean; and in what
I could see of the land was neither house nor man.
35. None but the brave deserves the fair.

THE CONJUNCTION.

Classes.

Co-ordinating—connecting like elements, words, phrases, or clauses; that is, a noun (word, phrase, or clause) may be connected with another noun of the same form, a verb (finite or verbal) with another verb of the same form, etc. The elements connected must be of the same rank, and in the same construction; if they are clauses, they must be both independent, or both dependent.

The commonest co-ordinating conjunctions are:

1. Additive: *and, also, as well as, both....and, not only....but also.*
2. Adversative: *but, yet, however, nevertheless, whereas, only.*
3. Disjunctive: *or, either, nor, neither, either,.... or, neither,....nor, else.*
4. Illative: *therefore, so.*

Subordinating—connecting only clauses, and those of unequal rank.

The commonest subordinating conjunctions are:

1. Those used to introduce noun clauses: *if, that, whether.*
2. Those used to introduce adverbial clauses of:
Cause: *because, since, as, for, that.*
Result: *that* (after the adverb *so* and the adjective *such*).
Purpose: *in order that, that, lest.*
Time: *after, before, ere, since, till, until.*
Comparison: *as, than.*
Concession: *though, although.*
Condition: *if, unless.*

Form for Parsing Conjunctions.

1. Class.
2. Name the two words, the two phrases, or the two clauses that it connects.

Exercise 25.—*Parse the conjunctions in the following sentences:*

(For conjunctions connecting clauses, use
Exercises 28 and 31.)

1. The same man cannot be both friend and flatterer.
2. There are lazy minds as well as lazy bodies.
3. Read much, but not many books.
4. It was your pleasure and your own remorse.
5. If you outstay the time, upon mine honor,
And in the greatness of my word, you die.
6. Firm and irrevocable is my doom
Which I have passed upon her.
7. Let's away
And get our money and our wealth together;
Devise the fittest time and safest way
To hide us from pursuit that will be made
After my flight. Now go we to content
And not to banishment.
8. I smile and say,
"This is no flattery."
9. Neither rhyme nor reason can say how much.
10. Must you be therefore proud and pitiless?
11. But, for my part,
I love him not nor hate him not.
12. The matter's in my head and in my heart.
13. To be or not to be; that is the question.
14. Yes, faith, will I, Fridays and Saturdays and all.
15. Neither a borrower nor a lender be.

16. There was shedding of blood and rending of hair.
17. Time cuts down all,
Both great and small.
18. I saw her upon nearer view,
A spirit, yet a woman, too.
19. Fair flower, hemmed in snows, and white as they,
But hardier far, once more I see thee bend.
20. A book is written not to multiply the voice merely,
but to perpetuate it.
21. "They called me also—'yellow fish,' was it not?"
"Worm—worm—earthworm," said Bagheera; "as
well as other things which I cannot say for shame."
22. Count each affliction, whether light or grave,
God's messenger sent down to thee.
23. I may neither choose whom I would, nor refuse
whom I dislike.
24. You must take your chance
And either not attempt to choose at all,
Or swear before you choose, if you choose wrong,
Never to speak to lady afterward
In way of marriage.
25. Evil is wrought by want of thought as well as want
of heart.
26. Many perished raving mad, fancying themselves
swimming in boundless seas, yet unable to assuage
their thirst.
27. He had various ways of rendering himself both
useful and agreeable.
28. I have neither wit, nor words, nor worth,
Action, nor utterance, nor the power of speech
To stir men's blood.
29. Give them, lastly, not only noble teachings, but
noble teachers.

Exercise 26.—*Miscellaneous Exercise for Parsing of All Parts of Speech.*

1. The snow had begun in the gloaming,
And busily all the night
Had been heaping field and highway
With a silence deep and white.
2. To make a long story short, the company broke up, and returned to the more important concerns of the election.
3. I think of how many thousands
Of care-encumbered men,
Each bearing his burden of sorrow,
Have crossed the bridge since then.
4. We were then shown Edward the Confessor's tomb.
5. Thou wilt say next that Leonardo ought to have made his Judas as beautiful as St. John!
6. He saw that to swim his horse back again would be almost certain death.
7. His withered cheeks and tresses gray
Seemed to have known a better day;
The harp, his sole remaining joy,
Was carried by an orphan boy.
8. Ulysses tried to catch the bird, but it fluttered nimbly out of his reach, still chirping in a piteous tone, as if it could have told a lamentable tale, had it only been gifted with human language.
9. Summer and his pleasure wait on thee,
And thou away, the birds are mute;
Or if they sing, 'tis with so dull a cheer
That leaves look pale, dreading the winter's near.
10. Anything which could be found out by thinking I never was told, until I had exhausted my efforts to find it out for myself.
11. A pupil from whom nothing is ever demanded which he cannot do, never does all he can.

12. He that would live in peace and at ease,
Must not speak all he knows, nor judge all he sees.
13. Mighty sir,
These two young gentlemen, that call me father
And think they are my sons, are none of mine.
14. I gave each of them a musket with a firelock on
it, and about eight charges of powder and ball,
charging them to be very good husbands of both.
15. Knowledge is proud that he has learned so much,
Wisdom is humble that he knows no more.
16. More will I do;
Though all that I can do is nothing worth,
Since that my penitence comes after all,
Imploring pardon.
17. My life I never held but as a pawn
To wage against thy enemies, nor fear to lose it,
Thy safety being the motive.
18. Gold! Gold! Gold! Gold!
Bright and yellow, hard and cold,
Molten, graven, hammered, and rolled;
Heavy to get and light to hold;
Hoarded, bartered, bought and sold;
Stolen, borrowed, squandered, doled;
Spurned by the young, but hugged by the old
To the very verge of the churchyard mould—
Price of many a crime untold!
Gold! Gold! Gold! Gold!
Good or bad a thousandfold!
19. Who is Silvia? What is she,
That all our swains commend her?
Holy, fair, and wise is she;
The heaven such grace did lend her
That she might admired be.
20. She heard the rabbit mutter to itself, "O my fur
and my whiskers!"

21. Why, Mary Ann, what are you doing here? Run home this moment and fetch me a pair of gloves.
22. She dwelt among the untrodden ways
Beside the springs of Dove,
A maid whom there were none to praise
And very few to love!
A violet by a mossy stone
Half hidden from the eye!
Fair as a star, when only one
Is shining in the sky.
23. I'll give thee, friend,
An armor all of gold; it was a king's.
24. When one is past, another care we have; thus woe succeeds a woe, as wave a wave.
25. Thy commandments make me wiser than mine enemies.
26. She considered him to be a footman because he was in livery, otherwise, judging by his face, she would have called him a fish.
27. Many a night I saw the Pleiads rising through the mellow shade,
Glitter like a swarm of fireflies tangled in a silver braid.
28. Life may be said to be composed of things that come off and things that don't come off.
29. Harold liked black pumas, on the whole, as well as any animals we were familiar with.
30. That moment that his face I see
I know the man that must hear me.
31. "And he shall go to bed," cried the dragon, starting up.
32. All that I could do, I had already done.
33. In fact, Mr. Emerson himself, besides being a poet and a philosopher, was also a plain Concord citizen.

34. Thou hast made him but little lower than a god.
35. O what a plague is love!
36. To the noble mind,
Rich gifts wax poor, when givers prove unkind.
37. Thou canst make conquest of whatever seems
highest.
38. Fairest Cordelia, thou art most rich being poor,
Most choice, forsaken, and most loved, despised.
39. Tabaqui knew as well as any one else that there
is nothing so unlucky as to compliment children
to their faces; and it pleased him to see Mother
and Father Wolf look uncomfortable.
40. The shades of night were falling fast
As through an Alpine village passed
A youth, who bore 'mid snow and ice,
A banner with the strange device—Excelsior!
41. A very pretty pasture it was, where the large-
spotted, short-horned cow quietly chewed the cud
as she lay and looked sleepily at her admirers—
a daintily trimmed hedge all around, dotted here
and there with a mountain-ash or cherry tree.
42. His reasons are as two grains of wheat hid in two
bushels of chaff; you shall seek all day ere you
find them, and when you have them, they are not
worth the search.
43. If reasons were as plentiful as blackberries, I would
give no man a reason upon compulsion.
44. Alice waited a minute to see if he would speak
again, but as he never opened his eyes or took any
further notice of her, she said "Good bye" once
more, and getting no answer to this, she quietly
walked away; but she couldn't help saying to her-
self as she went, "Of all the unsatisfactory people
I ever met!"

45. The King immediately fell flat on his back, and lay perfectly still; and Alice was a little alarmed at what she had done, and went around the room to see if she could find any water to throw over him. However, she could find nothing but a bottle of ink.
46. "Ah, Alberich!" said the hero. "Thou art indeed cunning. Thou hast donned the Tarnkappe, the cloth of darkness, which hides thee from sight, and makes thee as strong as twelve common men. But come on, thou brave dwarf!"
47. Cousin, I am too young to be your father,
Though you are old enough to be my heir.
48. Nay, if I turn my eyes upon myself,
I find myself a traitor with the rest.
49. My dear, dear lord,
The purest treasure mortal times afford
Is spotless reputation: that away,
Men are but gilded loam or painted clay.
50. What thy soul holds dear, imagine it
To lie that way thou go'st.
51. Then the King, in low, deep tones,
And simplest words of great authority,
Bound them by so strait vows to his own self,
That when they rose, knighted, from kneeling, some
Were pale as at the passing of a ghost,
Some flushed, and others dazed, as one who wakes
Half blinded at the coming of a light.
52. There likewise I beheld Excalibur
Before him at his crowning borne, the sword
That rose from out the bosom of the lake.
53. Dear common flower, that grow'st beside the way,
Fringing the dusty road with harmless gold,
First pledge of blithesome May,.....
.....Thou art more dear to me
Than all the prouder summer blooms may be.

54. Mounted upon a mule, the gift of the outlaw, with
two tall yeomen to act as his guard and guides, the
Jew had sent out for the Preceptory, for the purpose
of negotiating his daughter's redemption.
55. When Cedric the Saxon saw his son drop down
senseless in the lists, his first impulse was to order
him into the custody and care of his own attend-
ant, but the words choked in his throat.
56. My task accomplished and the long day done,
My wages taken, and in my heart some late lark
singing,
Let me be gathered to the quiet west,
The sundown splendid and serene.
57. Among boys there are laws of honor and chivalrous
codes, not written or formally taught, but instinc-
tively understood by all, and invariably acted upon
by the loyal and the true.
58. I will make you brooches and toys for your delight
Of birdsong at morning and starshine at night.
59. Go where he will, the wise man is at home,
His hearth the earth—his hall the azure dome.
60. Let not ambition mock their useful toil.
61. How few there are who have courage enough to
own their faults, or resolution enough to mend
them!
62. Being ignorant is not so much a shame as being
unwilling to learn.
63. Bucephalus, the horse of Alexander, hath as lasting
fame as his master.
64. The sun descending in the West,
The evening star does shine;
The birds are silent in their nest,
And I must seek for mine.

65. I will tell them what hath been written in the tablet.
66. They warn'd the king to trust any other man rather than me.
67. Teach me half the gladness
That thy brain must know;
Such harmonious madness
From my lips would flow
The world would listen then, as I am listening now.
68. *Jaques*: Why, 'tis good to be sad and say nothing.
Rosalind: Why, then, 'tis good to be a post.
69. I pray you, Sire, to let me have that honor.
70. Some place their bliss in action, some in ease,
Those call it pleasure, and contentment these.
71. The Major had a sincere liking and regard for his sister-in-law, whom he pronounced, and with perfect truth, to be as fine a lady as any in England.
72. Brutus had rather be a villager
Than to repute himself a son of Rome.
73. If I should live to be
The last leaf upon the tree
In the spring,
Let them smile as I do now.
74. Our birth is but a sleep and a forgetting;
The soul that rises with us, our life's star,
Hath had elsewhere its setting.
75. Live a thousand years,
I shall not find myself so apt to die,
No place will please me so, no means of death,
As here by Cæsar, and by you cut off,
The choice and master spirits of this age.
76. If I come drest like a village maid,
I am but as my fortunes are.

77. Many years ago lived a king and queen who had twelve sons, all bright, intelligent lads; but they were not happy, although they loved each other very much.
78. With the merciful thou wilt show thyself merciful;
With the perfect man thou wilt show thyself perfect;
With the pure thou wilt show thyself pure;
And with the perverse thou wilt show thyself froward.

Parsing Schemes for

SUBSTANTIVES.

<i>Noun</i>	<i>Pronoun</i>
Kind	Kind
Gender	Antecedent
Number	Gender
Person	Number
Case and Construction	Person
	Case and Construction

ADJUNCTS.

<i>Adjective</i>	<i>Adverb</i>
Class	Class (if interrogative or exclamatory, state here)
Comparison	Comparison
Degree	Degree
Joined to what Noun	Joined to what Verb, Adjective or Adverb
Use	

CONNECTIVES.

<i>Conjunctive Adverb</i>	<i>Preposition</i>	<i>Conjunction</i>
Class	Its object and	Class
Joined to what Verb, Adjective or Adverb	the word connected with it	Connects what two words, or two phrases, or two clauses
Connects what two clauses	Its phrase	
	Use of phrase	
	Construction of phrase	

All Parts of Speech.

VERBS.

Finite

Prin. Parts
Weak or Strong
Trans. or Intrans.
Object
Tense
Mood
Voice
Number
Person
Subject

Infinitive

Prin. Parts
Weak or Strong
Trans. or Intrans.
Object
Voice
Tense
Use and Construction

Participle

Prin. Parts
Weak or Strong
Trans. or Intrans.
Object
Voice
Tense
Joined to what Substantive

Verbal Noun

Prin. Parts
Weak or Strong
Trans. or Intrans.
Object
Voice
Tense
Construction as Noun

Reference Table. *(To be developed in the Class.)*

ELEMENTS OF LANGUAGE CONSIDERED GRAMMATICALLY.

Word Elements may be	{	Substantives	nouns
			pronouns
		Verbs	adjectives used as nouns
			verbal nouns
		Adjuncts	adjectives
			adverbs
Connectives	{	conjunctions, conjunctive adverbs,	
		relative pronouns	
		prepositions	
		interjections	
Independent	{	yes, no, etc.	
		nouns in nominative absolute constructions	
Phrase Elements may be	{	Prepositional	adjective
			adverb
			noun
		Infinitive	{
adverb			
noun			
Clause Elements may be	{	Noun	introduced by whether, that, if
			introduced by what, whoever, etc.
		Adjective	indirect questions introduced by conjunctive adverbs.
			introduced by relative pronouns
		Adverb	introduced by conjunctive adverbs
			introduced by subor. conj. of time, place, result, cause, purpose, degree, condition, concession.
		introduced by conjunctive adverbs of time, place, manner, degree, cause.	

The student may make another table showing all the forms in which the sentence-elements may occur.

Example:

The subject of a sentence may be

- { a noun
- { a pronoun
- { an adjective used as a noun
- { a verbal noun
- { an infinitive
- { a clause

DEFINITIONS.

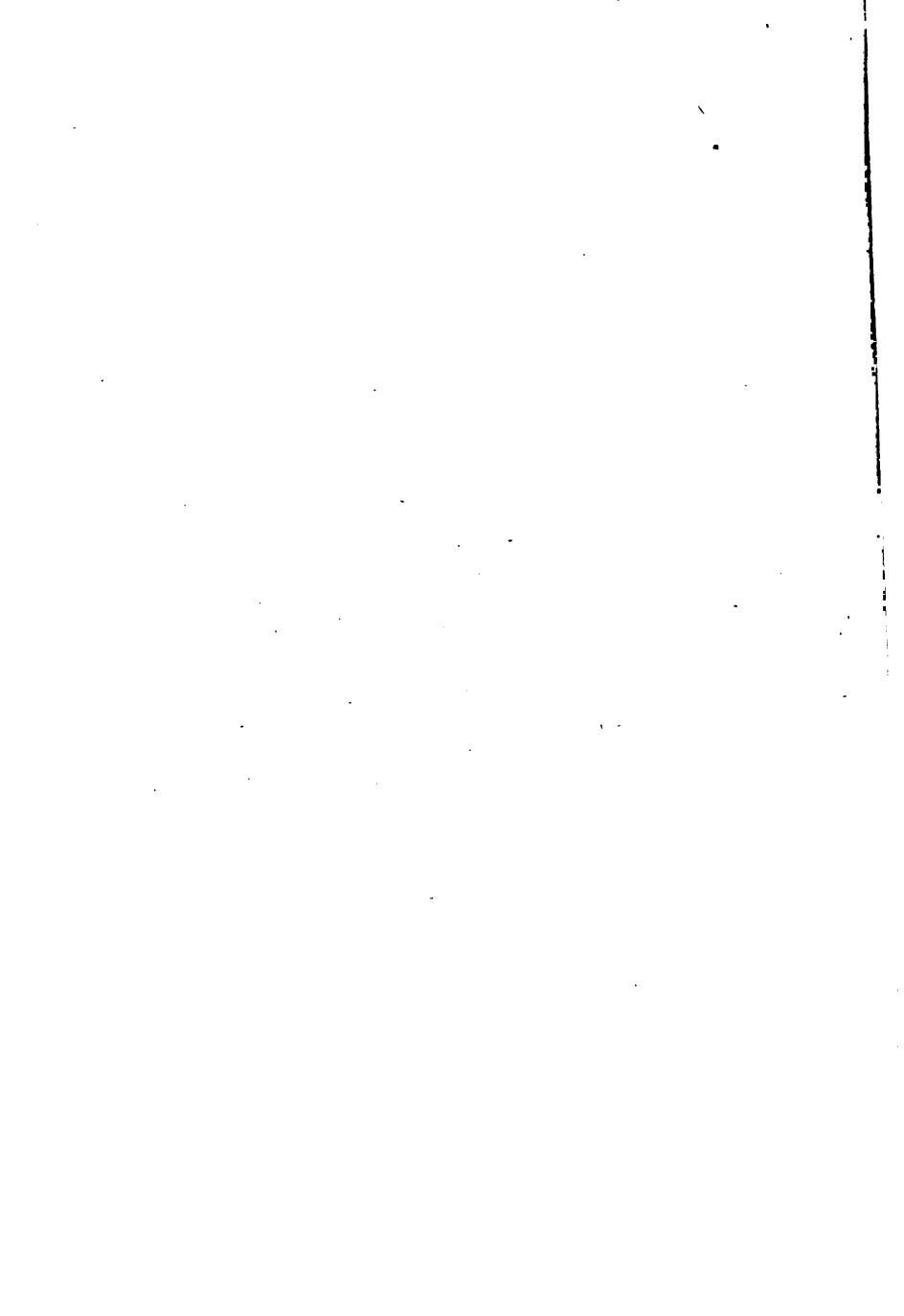
A Clause is a group of connected words, containing a subject and predicate. It should be clearly distinguished from a phrase, which is also a group of words, but which does not contain subject and predicate.

A Simple Sentence consists of one statement, or one command, or one exclamation. Any part of the sentence may be compounded without changing the nature of the sentence.

A Compound Sentence consists of two or more independent clauses united in thought. If the connection is expressed, it is done by means of one of the co-ordinating conjunctions.

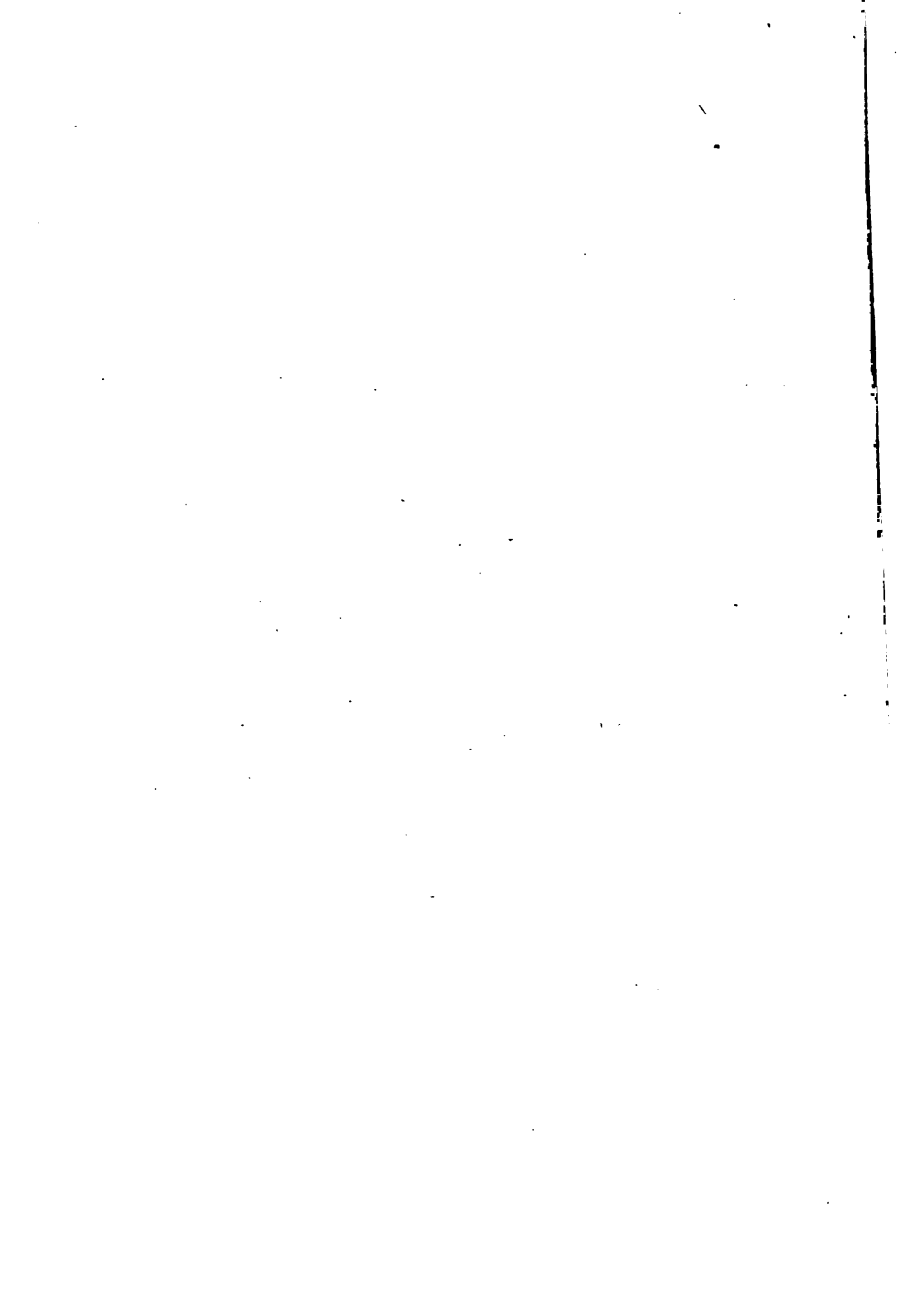
A Complex Sentence consists of two or more clauses, at least one of which is used as a dependent element.

A Complex-Compound Sentence is a compound sentence with at least one member containing a dependent clause.



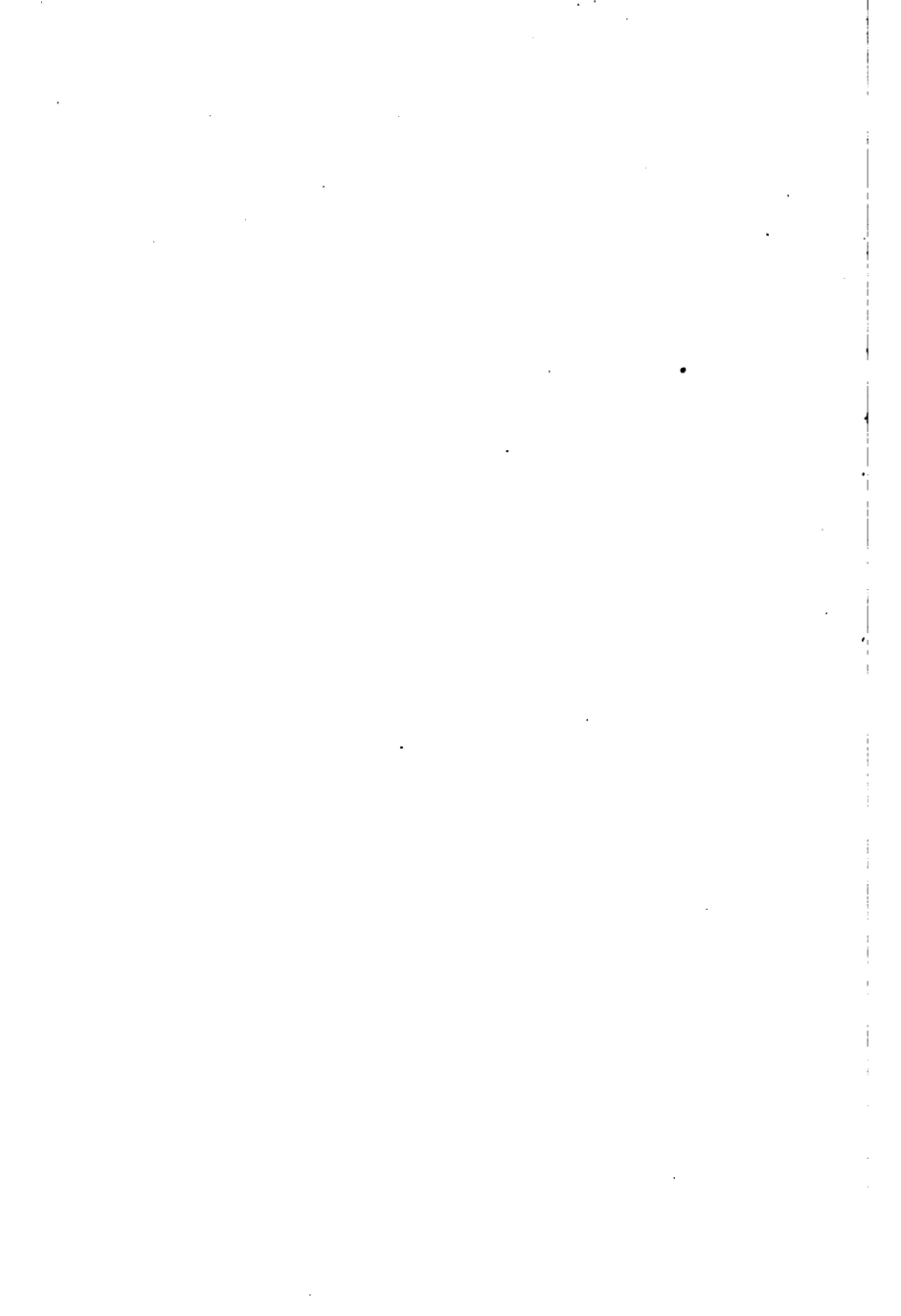
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Exercise 27.—*Simple Sentences for Analysis.*

1. Colt-like I ran through the meadows, frisking happy heels in the face of nature laughing responsive.
2. Out into the brimming sun-bathed world I sped, free of lessons, free of discipline and correction, for one day at least.
3. This little affair concluded with satisfaction to all parties concerned, we rambled along the road, picking up the defaulting Harold by the way, muffinless now and in his right and social mind.
4. This, our life, exempt from public haunt,
Finds tongues in trees, books in running brooks,
Sermons in stones, and good in everything.
5. No one took any notice of Mowgli sitting among the tall reeds, humming songs without words, and looking at the soles of his hard, brown feet.
6. From my study I see in the lamplight,
Descending the broad hall-stair,
Grave Alice, and laughing Allegra,
And Edith with golden hair.
7. Mowgli had been trying to make himself heard by pulling at Bagheera's fur and kicking hard.
8. Harold gave one startled glance around, and then fled like a hare, made straight for the back door, burst in upon the servants at supper, and buried himself in the broad bosom of the cook, his special ally.
9. On returning to the house at the fated hour appointed for study, we were thunderstruck to see the station-cart disappearing down the drive, freighted with our new acquaintance.
10. Then the playthings began to have their own games together, to pay visits, to have sham fights and to give balls.

11. She was born in a tulip, and had half of a walnut shell for a cradle.
12. She wove herself a bed with blades of grass, and hung it up under a broad leaf, to protect herself from the rain.
13. The farmer, wrapped in warm clothing, sat in his sleigh, and beat his arms across his chest to keep off the cold.
14. Knowledge to their eyes her ample page,
Rich with the spoils of time, did ne'er unroll.
15. The grasshopper sprang right into the king's face, and caused him to say, "How very disagreeable!"
16. In the Acadian land, on the shores of the Basin of Minas,
Distant, secluded, still, the little village of Grand Pré
Lay in the fruitful valley.
17. Under the open sky, in the odorous air of the orchard,
Stript of its golden fruit, was spread the feast of betrothal.
18. I entered and admired, for the hundredth time, that picture of convenience, neatness, and broad, honest enjoyment, the kitchen of an English inn.
19. I can see our house, with its lattice windows standing open to let in the sweet-smelling air, and the ragged old crows' nests still dangling in the elm trees at the bottom of the front garden.
20. Here are sweet peas, on tiptoe for a flight,
With wings of gentle flush o'er delicate white,
And taper fingers catching at all things,
To bind them all about with tiny rings.
21. All the little boys and girls,
With rosy cheeks and flaxen curls,

- And sparkling eyes and teeth like pearls,
 Tripping and skipping, came merrily after
 The wonderful music, with shouting and laughter.
22. It was one of those spacious farm houses, with high-
 ridged but lowly-sloping roofs, built in the style
 handed down from the first Dutch settlers, the low
 projecting eaves forming a piazza along the front
 capable of being closed up in bad weather.
23. Down the street with laughter and shout,
 Glad in the freedom of school let out,
 Come the boys.
24. Out of the bosom of the air,
 Out of the cloud-fold of her garments shaken,
 Over the woodlands brown and bare,
 Over the harvest fields forsaken,
 Silent, and soft, and slow,
 Descends the snow.
25. Half way down a by-street of one of our New
 England towns stands a rusty wooden house, with
 seven acutely-peaked gables facing towards various
 points of the compass, and a huge clustered chim-
 ney in the midst.
26. Soon o'er the yellow fields, in silent and mournful
 procession,
 Came, from the neighboring hamlets and farms, the
 Acadian women,
 Driving in ponderous wains their household goods
 to the seashore.
27. The appearance of Rip, with his long, grizzled
 beard, his rusty fowling-piece, his uncouth dress,
 and an army of women and children at his heels,
 soon attracted the attention of the tavern politi-
 cians.
28. The world is probably not aware of the ingenuity,
 humor, good sense, and sly satire contained in many
 of the old English nursery tales.

29. The foremost of the three visitors, Squire Hawkwood, was a very pompous, but excellent old gentleman, the head and prime mover in all the affairs of the village, and universally acknowledged to be one of the sagest men on earth.
30. Among all the children of the neighborhood, the lady could remember no such face, with its pure white, and delicate rose-color, and the golden ringlets tossing about the forehead and cheeks.

Exercise 28.—*Compound Sentences for Analysis.*

(Use scheme on page 128, separating the different clauses by straight dotted lines.)

1. The earth stretched herself, smiling in her sleep; and everything leaped and pulsed to the stir of the giant's movement.
2. There was no label this time with the words "Drink me;" nevertheless, she uncorked it, and put it to her lips.
3. Edward held but a low opinion of me as a counsellor; but he had a very solid respect for Ulysses.
4. In the bright moonlight, wind-swung branches tossed and swayed eerily across the blinds; there was rumbling in chimneys, whistling in key holes, and everywhere a clamor and a call.
5. I cannot speak to her, yet she urged confidence.
6. Will you give thanks, or else shall I?
7. I went at once; otherwise I should have missed him.
8. The pretty columbine was very kind to him, but for all that she preferred the harlequin for a husband.
9. The Sea King had been a widower for many years, and his old mother kept house for him in the palace at the bottom of the sea.

10. Anne Lisbeth was a beautiful young woman, with a red and white complexion, glittering white teeth, and clear soft eyes; and her footstep was light in the dance, but her mind was lighter still.
11. Sir, you are very welcome to our house:
It must appear in other ways than words,
Therefore I scant this breathing courtesy.
12. A man's nature runs either to herbs or weeds;
therefore let him seasonably water the one, and
destroy the other.
13. Next to seeing you is the pleasure of seeing your
handwriting; next to hearing you is the pleasure of
hearing from you.
14. It was the height of summer; yet it rained for more
than twenty-four hours, and did not clear until the
afternoon of the third day.
15. He did not think of looking for it there, nor had
Martin the chance of telling him.
16. Thou desirest not sacrifice, else would I give it.
17. It does not disgrace a gentleman to become an
errand boy, or a day laborer; but it does disgrace
him to become a knave.
18. The match
Was rich and honorable; besides the gentleman
Is full of virtue, bounty, youth, and qualities
Beseeming such a wife.
19. This will he send or come for; furthermore,
Our son is with him; we shall hear anon.
20. Emotion is often weakened by association with
thought, whereas thoughts are always strengthened
by emotion.
21. In the daytime the child looked like its mother, but
had the ugly disposition of its father, the marsh
king; in the night it changed to a frog, but had
the lovely disposition of the princess.

THE COMPLEX SENTENCE.

In complex sentences the dependent clauses may perform the office of :

1. **Substantives**, occurring in various noun constructions.

Examples :

It is a proverbial saying *that every one makes his own destiny.*

I believe *this government cannot endure permanently, half slave and half free.*

2. **Adjective Modifiers**, modifying some noun or pronoun.

Examples :

He giveth little *who giveth but tears.*

Then think I of the meadows *where, in the sun, the cattle graze.*

3. **Adverbial Modifiers**, modifying some verb, adjective, or adverb, and showing the following adverbial relationships: time, place, manner, degree, cause, concession, condition, purpose, result.

Examples :

Time—I am never merry *when I hear sweet music.*

Place—Go *where glory waits thee.*

Manner—*As a man lives*, so must he die.

Degree—Half a loaf is better *than no bread.*

Cause—*Since my country calls me* I obey.

Concession—*Though he slay me*, yet will I trust in him.

Condition—*If thy right eye offend thee*, pluck it out.

Purpose—Be silent, *that you may hear.*

Result—Let your light so shine before men *that they may see your good works.*

Exercise 29.—*Pick out the clauses used as substantives. Give the case and construction of each.*

1. But this I pray,
That thou consent to marry us to-day.
2. I dreamt to-night that I did feast with Cæsar.
3. True is it that we have seen better days.
4. Well I know
How the bitter wind doth blow.
5. Lives of great men all remind us
We can make our lives sublime.
6. The heart distrusting asks if this be joy.
7. Whatever is, is right.
8. Whence thou return'st and whither went'st I
know not.
9. I have sinned in that I have betrayed the innocent
blood.
10. What God hath joined together, let no man put
asunder.
11. Greater love hath no man than this, that a man lay
down his life for his friend.
12. Things are not what they seem.
13. Where Moses has been buried has never been
discovered.
14. Each should try to succeed in whatever he
undertakes.
15. Write it on your heart that every day is the best
day of the year.
16. They have no sense of why they sing.
17. So much a long communion tends to make us what
we are.
18. Dost thou know who made thee?
19. How he can, is doubtful; that he never will, is sure.
20. I knew in a moment it must be St. Nick.

21. The imprudent man reflects on what he has said ;
the wise one on what he is going to say.
22. Whoever would be happy, must be pure and just.
23. You will not be here long without knowing where-
fore you were summoned.
24. One evening he asked me if the soul was immortal.
25. Admired Miranda!Indeed the top of admiration ! worth what's dearest
to the world.
26. See what a rent the envious Casca made.
27. He little knew how much he wronged her.
28. In the books you have read
How the British regulars fired and fled.
29. Why me the stern usurper spared I know not.
30. Thou canst make conquest of whatever seems
highest.
31. It is doubtful whether Cæsar will come to-day.
32. I am content with what I have.
33. Tell me not in mournful numbers
Life is but an empty dream.
34. 'Twere best he speak no harm of Brutus here.
35. They say the tongues of dying men
Enforce attention like deep harmony.
36. That you have wronged me, doth appear in this.
37. Whatever you can lose, you should reckon of no
account.
38. I doubt not through the ages one increasing pur-
pose runs.
39. Let it be who it is.
40. There is nothing new except what is forgotten.
41. I was informed that the princess was in the gallery.
42. What I aspired to be and was not, comforts me.

43. I slept and dreamed that life was beauty;
I woke and found that life was duty.
44. We know what master laid thy keel,
What workman wrought thy ribs of steel,
Who made each mast and sail and sheet,
What anvils rang, what hammers beat.

Exercise 30.—*Pick out the adjective clauses. Tell what each modifies.*

1. He is well paid that is well satisfied.
2. That was the time when our Little Boy Blue
Kissed them and put them there.
3. I tell you that which ye yourselves do know.
4. He is the freeman whom the truth makes free.
5. We came unto the land whither thou sentest us.
6. All I hear
Is the north wind drear.
7. There is a reaper whose name is Death.
8. The dogs eat of the crumbs which fall from the
rich man's table.
9. The night cometh when no man can work.
10. He is richest who is content with least.
11. She loved me for the dangers I had passed.
12. I have shook off the regal thoughts wherewith I
reigned.
13. Know ye the land where the cypress and myrtle
Are emblems of deeds that are done in their
clime?
14. The true old times are dead
When every morning brought a noble chance.
15. I will feed fat the ancient grudge I bear him.
16. I could a tale unfold whose lightest word would
harrow up thy soul.

17. I am near to the places where they should meet.
18. Rough are the steps.....
Men climb to power by; slippery those with gold
Down which they stumble to eternal mock.
19. It is the hour when from the boughs
The nightingale's high note is heard.
20. I remember, I remember,
The house where I was born.
21. I had a mighty cause why I should wish him dead.
22. We are such stuff as dreams are made on.
23. There is not a wife in the west country
But has heard of the well of St. Keyne.
24. Not a soldier discharged his farewell shot
O'er the grave where our hero we buried.
25. This was the very paper whereof my lord had
spoken.
26. Tears, such as angels weep, burst forth.
27. I put these papers hastily into the crypt whence
I had taken them.
28. It was the most extraordinary little gentleman he
had ever seen in his life.
29. One thing they could not kill. That was the love
the clansmen bore their chief.
30. You take my life
When you do take the means whereby I live.
31. In that delightful land which is washed by the
Delaware's waters,
Guarding in silvan shades the name of Penn, the
apostle,
Stands on the banks of its beautiful stream the
city he founded.
32. The man that hath no music in himself,
Nor is not moved with concord of sweet sounds,
Is fit for treasons, stratagems, and spoils.

33. Nature ever faithful is.
To such as trust her faithfulness.
34. Few and short were the prayers we said.
35. One man exhibited a sort of lens whereby he had
succeeded in making sunshine from a lady's smile.

Exercise 31.—*Pick out the adverbial clauses. Tell what each modifies, and what adverbial relationship it expresses.*

1. May there be no moaning of the bar
When I put out to sea.
2. He is as merry as the day is long.
3. Be silent, that you may hear.
4. I say the tale as it was said to me.
5. If thou wouldst view fair Melrose aright,
Go visit it by the pale moonlight.
6. The music in my heart I bore
Long after it was heard no more.
7. Let your light so shine before men that they may
see your good works.
8. Whene'er a noble deed is wrought,
Whene'er is spoken a noble thought,
Our hearts, in glad surprise,
To higher levels rise.
9. Smooth runs the water where the brook is deep.
10. I heard a thousand blended notes
While in the groves I sate reclined.
11. Alexander the Great wept because he could find no
more worlds to conquer.
12. I am no orator as Brutus is.
13. I knew 'twas I, for many do call me fool.
14. Whither thou goest, I will go.
15. 'Tis full ten months since I did see him last.

16. Ye shall not eat of it, lest ye die.
17. The more I look, the more I prove
There's still more cause why I should love.
18. Fingers were made before forks, and hands before
knives.
19. She has more goodness in her little finger than he
has in his whole body.
20. If we do meet again, why, we shall smile;
If not, why, then this parting was well made.
21. For some must follow and some command,
Though all be made of clay.
22. The longer sin hath possession of the heart,
The harder it will be to drive it out.
23. I stood on the bridge at midnight
As the clocks were striking the hour.
24. Since my country calls me, I obey.
25. If it assume my noble father's person,
I'll speak to it.
26. He wept that one so lovely
Should have a life so brief.
27. Saints will aid if men will call.
28. He turns no more his head,
Because he knows a frightful fiend
Doth close behind him tread.
29. Thought leapt out to wed with thought
Ere thought could wed itself with speech.
30. This rock shall fly
From its firm base as soon as I.
31. What a tangled web we weave
When first we practise to deceive.
32. Though this be madness, yet there is method in it.
33. Creditors have better memories than debtors.
34. The holy time is quiet as a nun.

35. They trimmed the lamps as the sun went down.
36. Howe'er deserved her doom might be,
Her treachery was faith to me.
37. Before the bright sun rises over the hill
In the cornfield poor Mary is seen.
38. Life has passed
With me but roughly since I saw thee last.
39. Could you make it whole by crying
Till your eyes and nose are red?
40. Death, whene'er he comes to me,
Shall come on the wild, unbounded sea.
41. Let the world go how it will.
42. Awake your senses, that you may the better judge.
43. There lies a vale in Ida, lovelier
Than all the valleys of Ionian hills.
44. You must love him, ere to you
He will seem worthy of your love.
45. He was so sorry for himself that he nearly wept.
46. Judge not, that ye be not judged.
47. Mowgli was speaking as he would speak to an
impatient friend.
48. You have not fulfilled every duty unless you have
fulfilled that of being pleasant.
49. Thou comest in such a questionable shape
That I will speak to thee.
50. Rejoice, and be exceeding glad, for great is your
reward in heaven.

Scheme for Sentence Analysis.

Use scheme on page 128 for clause analysis, with a dotted line separating the clauses; or the following:

1. Name the finite verbs in order, and with each its simple subject. When two or more finite verbs belong to one clause, give them the same number.
2. Give the limiting words of each clause, in the order of their finite verbs.
3. Tell the nature of each clause and the word that connects it to the rest of the sentence; if the clause is dependent, give its use (noun, adjective, adverb); if the dependent clause is adverbial, explain its thought relation to the rest of the sentence.
4. Tell the kind of sentence—simple, compound, complex, complex-compound.

Example 1.

She never told her love,
But let concealment, like a worm in the bud,
Feed on her damask cheek; she pined in thought,
And with a green and yellow melancholy
She sat like patience on a monument
Smiling at grief.

1. Finite Verbs with Subjects.
 - a. She told, let.
 - b. She pined.
 - c. She sat.
2. Limiting Words.
 - a. She.....cheek.
 - b. She.....thought.
 - c. With.....grief.

3. Nature of Clauses.
 - a. Independent.
 - b. Independent.
 - c. Independent, joined to b by *and*.
4. Compound.

Example 2.

What's gone and what's past help,
Should be past grief.

1. Finite Verbs with Subjects.
 - a. What's gone.
 - b. What's.
 - c. (a) and (b) should be.
2. Limiting Words.
 - a. What.....gone.
 - b. What.....help.
 - c. What.....grief.
3. Nature of Clauses.
 - a. Dependent, introduced by *what*, used as noun, subject of *should be*.
 - b. Same as a.
 - c. Independent.
4. Complex.

Example 3.

I will go back to my own Jungle, and I will die upon the Council Rock, and Bagheera, whom I love, if he is not screaming in the valley, may watch by what is left for a little lest Chil use me as he used Akela.

1. Finite Verbs with Subjects.

- a. I will go.
- b. I will die.
- c. I love.
- d. He is screaming.
- e. Bagheera may watch.
- f. What is left.
- g. Chil use.
- h. He used.

2. Limiting Words.

- a. I.....Jungle.
- b. I.....Rock.
- c. Whom.....love.
- d. If.....valley..
- e. Bagheera may.....little.
- f. What is left.....
- g. Lest.....me.
- h. As.....Akela.

3. Nature of Clauses.

- a. Independent.
- b. Independent, joined to (a) by *and*.
- c. Dependent, joined to (e) by *whom*, used as adj. modifying *Bagheera*.
- d. Dependent, joined to (e) by *if*, used as adverb expressing condition, modifying *may watch*.
- e. Independent, joined to (b) by *and*.
- f. Dependent, joined to (e) by *what*, used as noun, object of *by*.
- g. Dependent, joined to (e) by *lest*, used as adverb of purpose, modifying *may watch*.
- h. Dependent, joined to (g) by *as*, used as adverb of manner modifying *use*.

4. Complex-Compound.

Exercise 32.—*Miscellaneous Complex Sentences for Analysis.*

1. She watches him as a cat would watch a mouse.
2. I hear a voice you cannot hear.
Which says I must not stay.
3. Wisdom is better than riches.
4. It was the time when lilies blow.
5. Lord God of hosts, be with us yet,
Lest we forget, lest we forget.
6. Gather up the fragments that remain, that nothing
be lost.
7. Treat your friend as if he might become your
enemy.
8. Whoever has made a voyage up the Hudson, must
remember the Catskill Mountains.
9. To live in hearts we leave behind.
Is not to die.
10. Tell me what these dangers are, that I may judge
whether manhood calls upon me to face or to fly
them.
11. The lily white doe Lord Ronald had brought
Leapt up from where she lay.
12. Howe'er it be, it seems to me
'Tis only noble to be good.
13. Fourscore and seven years ago, our fathers brought
forth upon this continent a new nation, conceived
in liberty, and dedicated to the proposition that all
men are created equal.
14. If I should live to be
The last leaf upon the tree,
In the spring
Let them smile, as I do now,
At the old, forsaken bough
Where I cling.

✓ 15. No man can serve two masters: for either he will hate the one and love the other, or else he will hold to the one and despise the other.

16. If I should die before I wake,
I pray the Lord my soul to take.

17. I would that my tongue could utter
The thoughts that arise in me.

18. Panting and fatigued, he threw himself, late in the afternoon, on a green knoll covered with mountain herbage, that crowned the brow of a precipice.

19. The story was intended to prove that there is no situation in life but has its advantages and pleasures, provided we will but take life as we find it.

20. Thou art never at any time nearer to God than when under tribulation. ^

21. As soon as I entered the parlor they put me into the great chair that stood close by a huge fire.

22. Although my appetite was quite gone, I was resolved to force down as much as I could.

23. Though many years have elapsed since I trod the drowsy shades of Sleepy Hollow, yet I question whether I should not still find the same trees and the same families vegetating in its sheltered bosom.

24. We hold these truths to be self-evident—that all men are created equal; that they are endowed by their Creator with certain unalienable rights; that among these are life, liberty, and the pursuit of happiness.

25. He sleeps well who is not conscious that he sleeps ill.

26. Though thy smile be lost to sight,
To memory thou art dear.

27. If he comes this way, I shall go and ask him if he still thinks I look like a philosopher.

28. Who is it selects from the crowd those who shall go forth, and declares who shall remain?
29. Nature, some may say, is a word wherewith we clothe the unknowable.
30. As we set off, Harold demanded of him imploringly whither he was going.
31. The grate had been removed from the wide fireplace to make way for a fire of wood, in the midst of which was a huge log glowing and blazing, and sending forth a vast volume of light and heat.
32. They love to see the flaming forge,
And hear the bellows roar,
And catch the burning sparks that fly
Like chaff from a threshing floor.
33. Mowgli laid his head down on Bagheera's back, and slept so soundly that he never waked when he was put down by Mother Wolf's side.
34. Between the dark and the daylight,
When the night is beginning to lower,
Comes a pause in the day's occupation
That is known as the children's hour.
35. One of the beauties of the Jungle law is that punishment settles all scores.
36. Spake full well, in language quaint and olden,
One who dwelleth by the castled Rhine,
When he called the flowers, so blue and golden,
Stars, that in earth's firmament do shine.
37. I knew a very wise man that believed that, if a man were permitted to make all the ballads, he need not care who should make the laws of a nation.
38. Therefore, Jew,
Though justice be thy plea, consider this,
That, in the course of justice, none of us
Should see salvation.

39. To this day the inhabitants of the valley point out the place where the three drops of holy dew were
• cast into the stream, and trace the course of the Golden River until it emerges in the Treasure Valley.
40. I am one, my liege,
Whom the vile blows and buffets of the world
Have so incensed, that I am reckless
What I do to spite the world.
41. All who have traveled through the delicious scenery of North Devon, must needs know the little white town of Bideford, which slopes upward from its broad tide-river, paved with yellow sands, and many arched old bridges, where salmon wait for autumn floods, toward the pleasant upland of the west.

Exercise 33.—*Complex-Compound Sentences for Analysis.*

1. The day is done, and the darkness
Falls from the wings of night
As a feather is wafted downward
From an eagle in his flight.
2. Mowgli had never seen an Indian city before, and though this was almost a heap of ruins, it seemed very wonderful and splendid.
3. "Certainly," replied the King, "but you must pledge your own life as well as his, and if he fails, you will both lose your heads."
4. The heights by great men reached and kept
Were not attained by sudden flight,
But they, while their companions slept,
Were toiling upward in the night.
5. She considered him to be a footman, because he was in livery, otherwise, judging by his face, she would have called him a fish.

6. He greatly desired to know who it was that came to his aid; therefore he determined to watch, and, when the good saint came for the third time, he was discovered, for the noble man seized him by the skirt of his robe and flung himself at his feet.
7. The world will little note nor long remember what we say here, but it can never forget what they did here.
8. I have observed that he was a simple, good-natured man; he was, moreover, a kind neighbor, and an obedient, hen-pecked husband.
9. Solemnly down the street came the parish priest,
and the children
Paused in their play to kiss the hand he extended
to bless them.
10. So live that, when thy summons comes to join
The innumerable caravan which moves
To that mysterious realm, where each shall take
His chamber in the silent halls of death,
Thou go not, like the quarry-slave at night,
Scourged to his dungeon, but, sustained and soothed
By an unfaltering trust, approach thy grave
Like one who wraps the drapery of his couch
About him and lies down to pleasant dreams.
11. Still they gazed and still the wonder grew
That one small head could carry all he knew.
12. Little Bopeep fell fast asleep,
And dreamt she heard them bleating,
But when she awoke, she found it a joke,
For still they were a-fleeting.
13. As often as I called for small beer, the master
tipped the wink, and the servant brought me a
brimmer of October.
14. She had been looking over my shoulder for some
minutes before I knew of it, or I would have had
a word or two to say upon the subject.

15. We all know that the nightingale sings more nobly than the lark, but who, therefore, would wish the lark not to sing?
16. As he approached the stream, his heart began to thump; he summoned up, however, all his resolution, gave his horse half a score of kicks in the ribs, and attempted to dash briskly across the bridge.
17. He seeth that wise men die; likewise, the fool and the brutish person perish.
18. Three wives sat up in the lighthouse tower,
And they trimmed the lamps as the sun went down.
19. To thine own self be true,
And it must follow, as the night the day,
Thou canst not then be false to any man.
20. The boast of heraldry, the pomp of power,
And all that beauty, all that wealth e'er gave,
Await alike the inevitable hour;
The paths of glory lead but to the grave.
21. The mind has a thousand eyes,
And the heart but one;
Yet the light of a whole life dies
When love is done.
22. A horse is no wealth to us if we cannot ride him,
nor a picture if we cannot see; nor can any noble thing be wealth, except to the noble person.
23. The earth hath bubbles as the water has,
And these are of them.
24. He who is virtuous is wise; and he who is wise is good; and he who is good is happy.
25. The town crier has rung his bell at a distant corner, and little Annie stands on her father's doorstep, trying to hear what the man with the loud voice is talking about.

26. Mrs. Browning's creative power was not equal to her capacity to feel; otherwise there was nothing she might not have accomplished.
27. If I were wise only to mine own ends, I would certainly take such a subject as of itself might catch applause, whereas this hath all the disadvantages of the contrary.
28. We are men, as you are, only our miseries make us seem monsters.
29. I have sat in the stocks for puddings he had stolen; otherwise he had been executed.
30. Many a man would have become wise, only he thought he was so already.

Exercise 34.—*Miscellaneous Exercise for Analysis of All Types of Sentences.*

1. Where the bee sucks, there suck I;
In a cowslip's bell I lie;
There I couch when owls do cry.
2. What I do next shall be to tell the king
Of this escape, and whither they are bound.
3. Women will love her, that she is a woman
More worth than any man; men, that she is
The rarest of all women.
4. When you do dance, I wish you
A wave o' the sea, that you might ever do
Nothing but that.
5. The silence often of pure innocence
Persuades when speaking fails.
6. It is his highness' pleasure that the queen
Appear in person here in court.
7. Now, my liege,
Tell me what blessings I have here alive
That I should fear to die.

8. What's gone and what's past help
Should be past grief.
9. Think of three things: whence you came, where
you are going, and to whom you must account.
10. Angelica, in return, described the distresses of
the garrison, and the forces of the besiegers; and
in conclusion prayed Orlando to favor her escape
from the pressing danger, and escort her into
France.
11. Foul cankering rust the hidden treasure frets,
But gold that's put to use more gold begets.
12. Night's candles are burnt out and jocund Day
Stands tiptoe on the misty mountain tops.
13. Long at the window he stood, and wistfully gazed
on the landscape,
Washed with a cold, grey mist, the vapory breath
of the east wind;
Forest and meadow and hill, and the steel-blue rim
of the ocean
Lying silent and sad.
14. The morn, in russet mantle clad,
Walks o'er the dew of yon high eastward hill.
15. Some are born great, some achieve greatness, and
some have greatness thrust upon them.
16. His life was gentle, and the elements
So mix'd in him that Nature might stand up
And say to all the world, "This was a man!"
17. 'There's beggary in the love that can be reckoned.
18. 'They are but beggars that can count their worth.
19. Trifles light as air
Are to the jealous confirmation strong
As proofs of Holy Writ.
20. Good name in man or woman, dear my lord,
Is the immediate jewel of their soul;

- Who steals my purse steals trash; 'tis something,
nothing;
'Twas mine, 'tis his, and has been slave to
thousands;
But he that filches from me my good name,
Robs me of that which not enriches him,
And makes me poor indeed.
21. The spirits I have raised, abandon me.
22. Mark Antony is in your tents, my lord,
Fly, therefore, noble Cassius.
23. Till noon we quietly sailed on,
Yet never a breeze did breathe.
24. Our instinct told whither that traitor had fled.
25. Young men's love then lies
Not truly in their hearts, but in their eyes.
26. The grey-eyed morn smiles on the frowning
night,
Chequering the eastern clouds with streaks of
light.
27. What's in a name? That which we call a rose
By any other name would smell as sweet.
28. He jests at scars that never felt a wound.
29. I had rather hear my dog bark at a crow than a
man swear he loves me.
30. I would my horse had the speed of your tongue.
31. By my troth, niece, thou wilt never get thee a
husband if thou be so shrewd of thy tongue.
32. Lady, as you are mine, I am yours; I give myself
away for you, and dote upon the exchange.
33. There was never yet philosopher
That could endure the toothache patiently.
34. I do love nothing in the world so well as you; is
not that strange?

35. We were right, yet, by her manner, she had put us all in the wrong; we were conquerors, yet the honors of the day seemed to be with the poor, oppressed girl.
36. I held it truth with him who sings
 To one clear harp in divers tones,
 That men may rise on stepping-stones
 Of their dead selves to higher things.
37. His close-shaven crown, surrounded by a circle of stiff curled black hair, had the appearance of a parish pinfold begirt by its high hedge.
38. I am not solitary whilst I read and write, though nobody is with me.
39. Age cannot wither her, nor custom stale
 Her infinite variety.
40. You seem to me as Dian in her orb,
 As chaste as is the bud ere it be blown.
41. Make Thou my spirit pure and clear
 As are the frosty skies,
 Or this first snowdrop of the year
 That in my bosom lies.
42. This is the hour when the prettiest mermaid in the sea comes regularly every day to the shore of yonder island.
43. I may neither choose whom I would
 Nor refuse whom I dislike.
44. I have no remembrance of the time when I began to learn Greek; I have been told that it was when I was three years old.
45. They say he is already in the forest of Arden, and a many merry men with him; and there they live like the old Robin Hood of England; they say many young gentlemen flock to him every day, and fleet the time carelessly, as they did in the golden world.

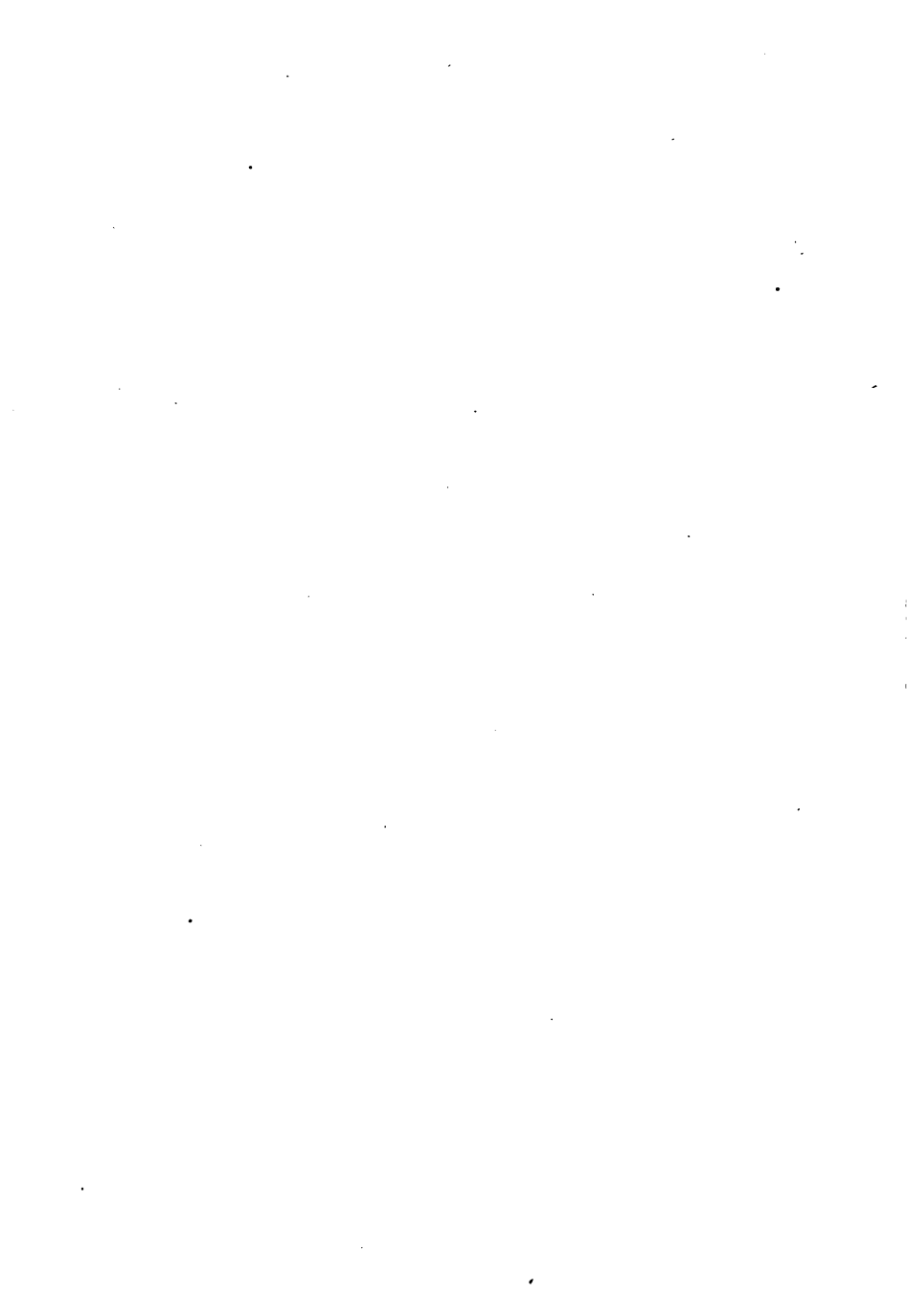
46. You shall never take her without her answer,
Unless you take her without her tongue.
47. Fair youth, I wish I could make thee believe I
love.
48. Did your brother tell you how I counterfeited to
swoon when he showed me your handkerchief?
49. She is at the court, and no less beloved of her
uncle than his own daughter; and never two ladies
loved as they do.
50. The mountains look on Marathon—
And Marathon looks on the sea;
And musing there an hour alone,
I dreamed that Greece might still be free;
For standing on the Persian's grave
I could not deem myself a slave.
51. Teach me half the gladness
That thy brain must know;
Such harmonious madness
From my lips would flow,
The world should listen then as I am listening now.
52. At last she found him, dressed in a rich tunic of
silk and gold, a collar of precious stones about his
neck, and his arms, once so rough with exercise,
decorated with bracelets.
53. Approaching, he demanded of the leader who his
prisoner was, and of what crime he had been guilty.
54. He gave it for his opinion that whoever could make
two ears of corn or two blades of grass to grow
upon a spot of ground where only one grew before,
would deserve better of mankind and do more
essential service to his country than the whole race
of politicians put together.
55. A sense of wounds and injury, joined to great
weakness and exhaustion, was mingled with the
recollection of blows dealt and received, of steeds

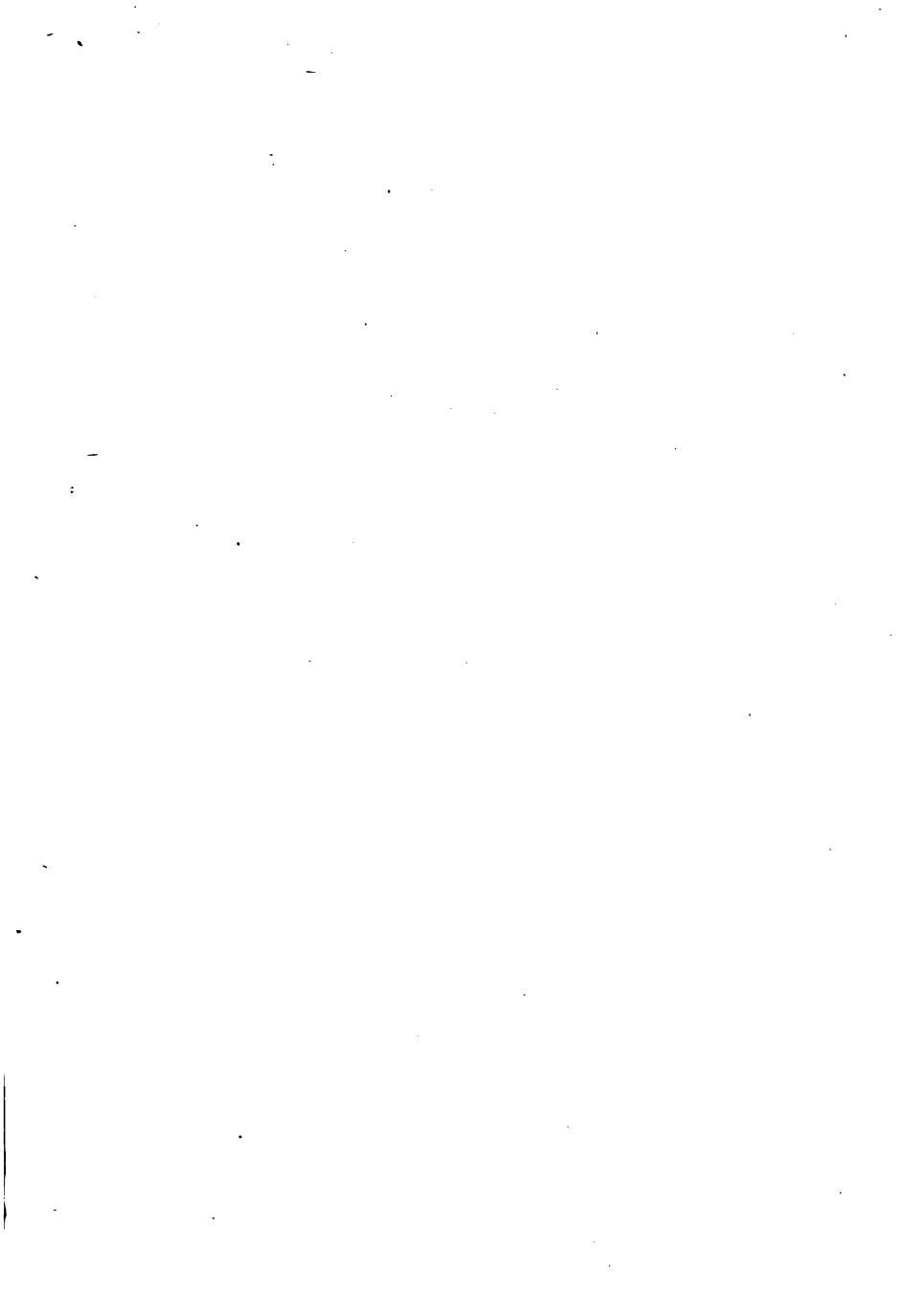
- rushing upon each other, of shouts and clashing of arms, and all the tumult of a confused fight.
56. I wandered lonely as a cloud
 That floats on high o'er vales and hills,
 When all at once I saw a crowd,
 A host of golden daffodils,
 Beside the lake, beneath the trees,
 Fluttering and dancing in the breeze.
57. I pass, like night, from land to land;
 I have strange power of speech;
 That moment that his face I see,
 I know the man that must hear me:
 To him my tale I teach.
58. The pleasant'st angling is to see the fish
 Cut with her golden oar the silver stream,
 And greedily devour the treacherous bait.
59. To the noble mind
 Rich gifts wax poor when givers prove unkind.
60. In the midst of this sublime and terrible storm,
 Dame Partington, who lived upon the beach, was
 seen at the door of her house with mop and
 pattens, trundling her mop, and squeezing out the
 sea-water, and vigorously pushing away the
 Atlantic Ocean.
61. O Wedding Guest! this soul hath been
 Alone on a wide, wide sea:
 So lonely 'twas, that God himself
 Scarce seemed there to be.
62. When sorrows come, they come not single spies,
 But in battalions.
63. The wedding guest here beat his breast,
 For he heard the loud bassoon.
64. The more some men have, the more they want.
65. I sometimes think that never blows so red
 The rose as where some buried Cæsar bled;

- That every hyacinth the garden wears
 Dropt in her lap from some once lovely head.
66. The less they deserve, the more merit is in your bounty.
67. Silence is deep as eternity; speech is shallow as time.
68. She is mine own,
 And I as rich in having such a jewel
 As twenty seas, if all their sands were pearls,
 The water nectar, and the rocks pure gold.
69. He was indeed the glass wherein the noble youth did dress themselves.
70. By Red Flower, Bagheera meant fire, only no creature in the Jungle will call fire by its proper name.
71. It rears its irregular walls and massive towers like a mural crown round the brow of a lofty ridge, waves its royal banner in the clouds, and looks down with a lordly air upon the surrounding world.
72. I beheld, then, that they all went on till they came to the foot of the hill Difficulty, at the bottom of which was a spring.
73. An abundant supply of water, brought from the mountains by old Moorish aqueducts, circulates throughout the palace, supplying the baths and fish-pools, sparkling in jets within its halls, or murmuring in channels along the marble pavements.
74. When I was a child, I spake as a child, I understood as a child, I thought as a child; but when I became a man, I put away childish things.
75. She is not fair to outward view
 As many maidens be;
 Her loveliness I never knew
 Until she smiled on me.

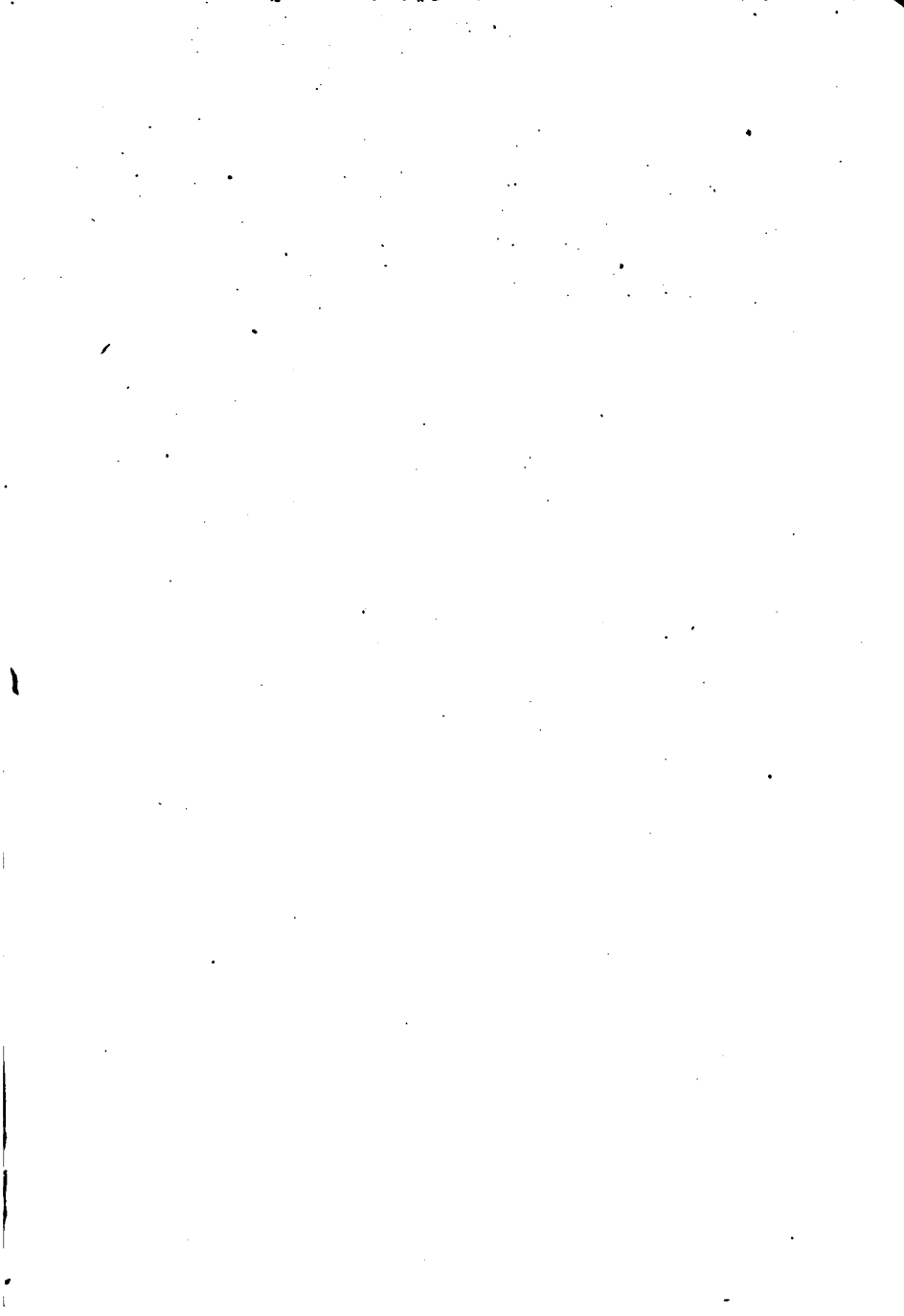
76. And Arthur and his knighthood for a space
Were all one will, and thro' that strength the King
Drew in the petty principedoms under him,
Fought, and in twelve great battles overcame
The heathen hordes, and made a realm and
reigned.
77. When their feet were planted on the plain
That broadened toward the base of Camelot,
Far off they saw the silver-misty morn
Rolling her smoke about the royal mount,
That rose between the forest and the field.
78. Nigh upon that hour
When the lone henn forgets his melancholy,
Lets down his other leg, and, stretching, dreams
Of goodly supper in the distant pool,
Then turned the noble damsel smiling at him,
And told him of a cavern hard at hand,
Where bread and baken meats and good red wine
Of Southland, which the Lady Lyonors
Had sent her coming champion, waited him.
79. He was seated at work by the roadside at a point
whence the cool large spaces of the downs, juniper-
studded, swept grandly westward.
80. Ten solid minutes I had already spent in an exami-
nation of him as a mere stranger and artist; and now
the whole thing had to be done over again, from
the changed point of view.
81. With expectant fingers I explored the empty pigeon-
holes and sounded the depths of the safety-sliding
drawers.
82. Things might be better, or they might be worse,
but they would never be the same, and the innate
conservatism of youth asks neither poverty nor
riches, but only immunity from change.

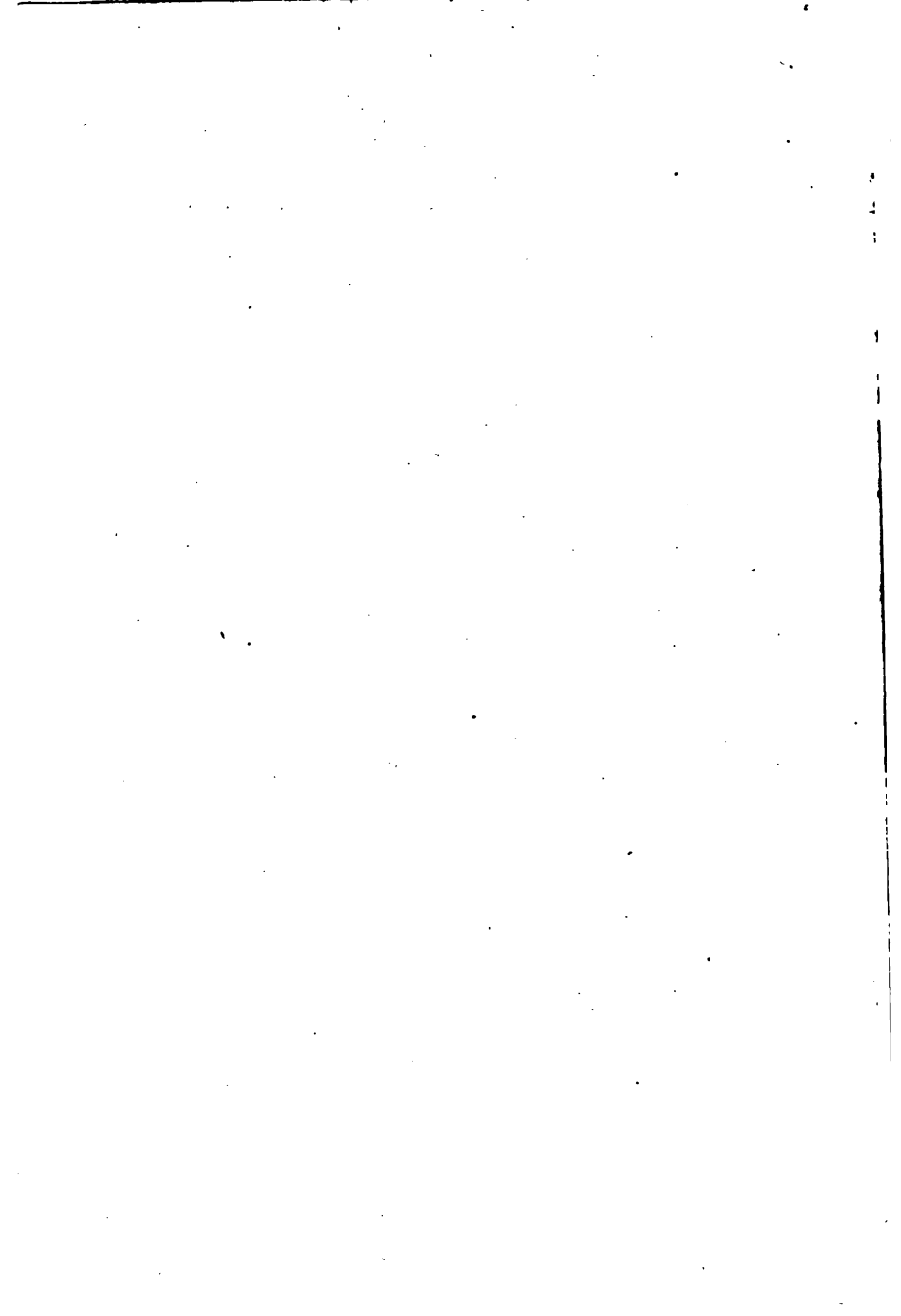
83. One woman is fair, yet I am well; another is wise, yet I am well; another virtuous, yet I am well; but till all graces be in one woman, one woman shall not come in my grace.
84. The knight, in order to follow so laudable an example, laid aside his helmet, his corslet, and the greater part of his armor, and showed to the hermit a head thick-curled with yellow hair, high features, blue eyes, remarkably bright and sparkling, a mouth well formed, having an upper lip clothed with dark mustachioes, and bearing altogether the look of a bold, daring, and enterprising man.
85. The damsel, upon this, told him that he had no means of retreat but by cutting down the harvest which was before him, and by uprooting a tree which grew in the middle of the field.
86. He had no desire to make any dramatic entry, but an accident of the sunset ordered it that when he had taken off his helmet to get the evening breeze, the low light should fall across his forehead, and he could not see what was before him; while one waiting at the tent door beheld with new eyes a young man beautiful as Paris, a god in a halo of dust, walking slowly at the head of his flocks, while at his knees ran small naked Cupids.

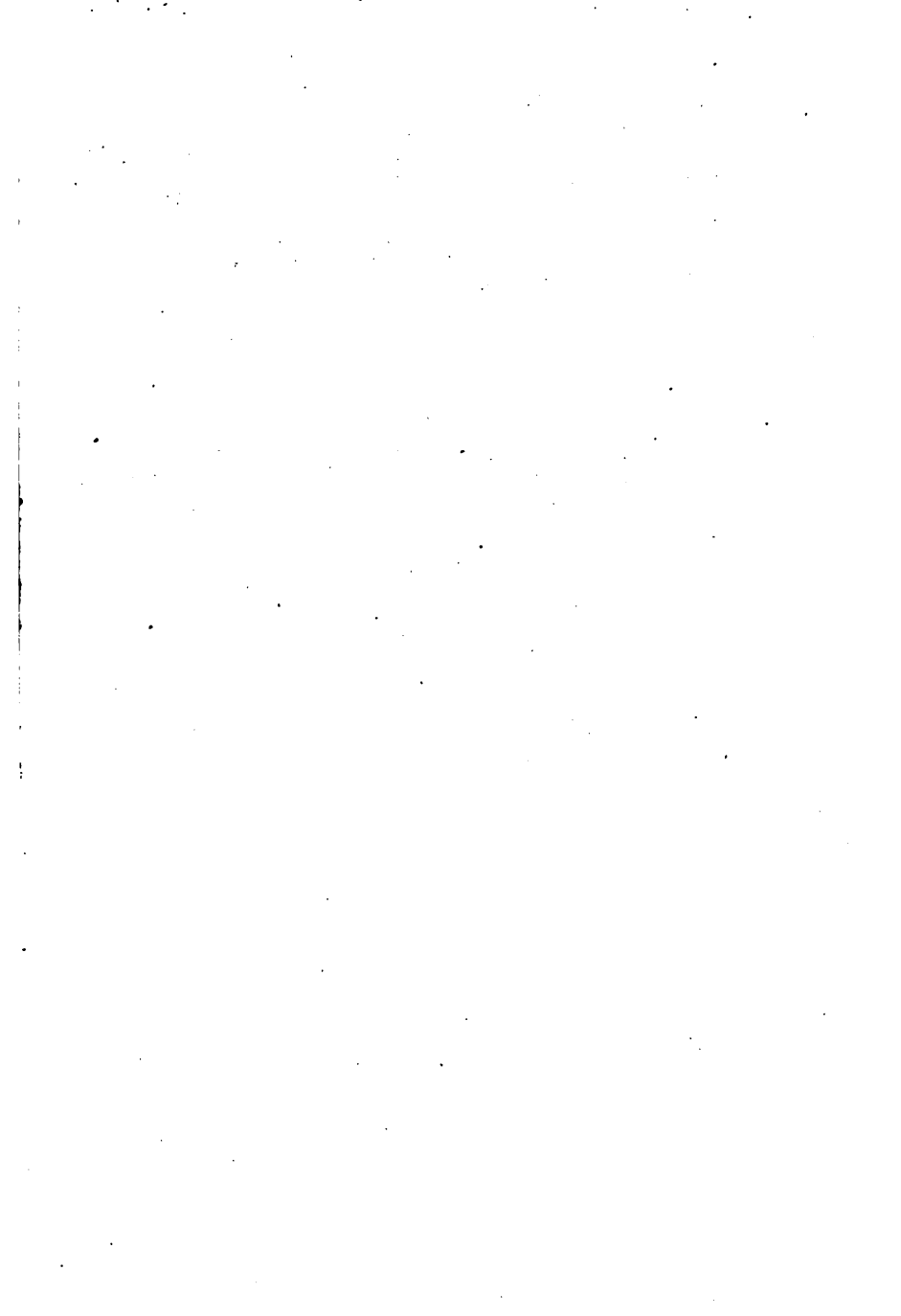












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